REGISTERED No. 1—1875

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,317.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1875.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| In Advance. | | In Arrear. |
|---|---|---|
| Per Annum ..... Rs. 48 | Per Annum ..... | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly ..... 25 | Half-yearly ..... | 31 |
| Quarterly ..... 13 | Quarterly ..... | 16 |
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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|---|---|---|
| Per Annum ..... Rs. 52 | Per Annum ..... | Rs. 67 |
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### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Two Lines and under—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First insertion ..... | Rs. | 0 |
| Second do. ..... | ,, | 2 8 |
| Third do. ..... | ,, | 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions ... | ,, | 0 2½ As. |

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion ..... | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. ..... | 4½ ,, ,, |
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Measured, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th October 1875.

| Oct. 1875. | | Oct. 1875. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY ..... | 9 | Leaves Colombo ..... | 18 |
| ,, Ratnagherry (Calba davie Bay) ..... | 10 | ,, Galle ..... | 19 |
| | | ,, Negapatam ..... | 22 |
| ,, Carwar ..... | 11 | ,, Madras ..... | 24 |
| ,, Mangalore ..... | 12 | ,, Coconada ..... | 26 |
| ,, Cannanore ..... | 13 | ,, Vizagapatam ..... | 27 |
| ,, Tellicherry ..... | 13 | ,, Bimlipatam ..... | 27 |
| ,, Calicut ..... | 14 | ,, Calingapatam ..... | 28 |
| ,, Beypore ..... | 14 | ,, Gopalpore ..... | 28 |
| ,, Cochin ..... | 15 | ,, False Point ..... | 29 |
| ,, Alleppey ..... | 15 | Arrives CALCUTTA ..... | 30 |
| ,, Tuticorin ..... | 16 | | |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer, on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, CHERIBAR, PASO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMMRAH.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,092 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

| Oct. 1875. | | Oct. 1875. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY ..... | 8 | Leaves BUSHIRE ..... | 27 |
| ,, Kurrachee ..... | 12 | ,, Mahomerah ..... | 27 |
| ,, Muscat ..... | 15 | ,, Fao ..... | 27 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas ..... | 19 | ,, Bushire ..... | 28 |
| ,, Linga ..... | 19 | ,, Linga ..... | Nov. 3 |
| ,, Bushire ..... | 21 | ,, Bunder Abbas ..... | 5 |
| ,, Fao ..... | 23 | ,, Muscat ..... | 6 |
| ,, Mahomerah ..... | 23 | ,, Guader ..... | 8 |
| Arrive Bussrah ..... | 24 | ,, Kurrachee ..... | 12 |
| | | ,, Bombay Arrive ..... | 15 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

CALLING AT KATTAYWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 4 P.M.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 820 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. E. Hallsall, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th October 1875, at 2 P.M. calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder and Dutch Mandvie.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,092 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avras, on TUESDAY, the 12th October 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at—

| | |
|---|---|
| Honnore, | Deoghur, |
| Ulla, | Malwan, |
| Rutnagheree, | Vingorla, |
| Jaytapore, | (to s(Panjim) and |
| Vizadoog, | Carwar. |

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY GENOA, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden ..... | £22 | £15 | ..... | £4 |
| Suez ..... | 36 | 22 | ..... | 9 |
| Port Said ..... | 36 | 24 | ..... | 9 |
| Messina ..... | 50 | 34 | ..... | 14 |
| Naples ..... | 50 | 34 | ..... | 14 |
| Leghorn ..... | 50 | 34 | ..... | 14 |
| Genoa ..... | 50 | 34 | ..... | 14 |
| Marseilles ..... | 52 | 35 | ..... | 14-10 |

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on W'DNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 1st and 15th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

S. S. COOMASSIE—NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES and OTHERS.—The Undersigned give notice that the above Steamer is MORTGAGED to the MERCHANT BANKING COMPANY of LONDON, LIMITED, and that they are Attorneys for the Mortgagee, CLAIM POSSESSION of the SHIP and PAYMENT of all FREIGHT due to her.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to pay Freight to any one but Undersigned, or to supply any Goods to the said ship without their order.

ROBERT EWING,
ROBERT BROCK,

Constituted Attorneys for The Merchant Banking Company of London, Limited, the Mortgagees of s.s. Coomassie.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Nos. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th September 1875.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

| Vessels. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | Oct. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HINDOSTAN | N. Roskell | 3113 | 600 | 4th | Suez, &c. |
| BOKHARA | W. D. Anderson | 2933 | 450 | 11th | Southampton. |
| ZAMBESI | A. Symons | 2422 | 400 | 18th | Suez, &c. |
| LOMBARDY | E. M. Gilson | 2723 | 450 | 25th | Southampton. |

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th September 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 5th October 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KHIVA, (2,809 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain C. G. Fenning, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 2nd October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 20th September, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be dispatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing:—

| From Glasgow. | Liverpool. | Bombay. |
|---|---|---|
| Tons H.P. | Saturday. | Saturday. Wednesday. |
| TRINACRIA ... 2107 424 | ..... | 6th Oct. |
| EUROPA ..... 2227 424 | 11th Sept. | 18th Sept. 10th Nov. |
| TITO LA ..... 2227 424 | 9th Oct. | 16th Oct. 3rd Dec. |
| INDIA ..... 2290 503 | 23rd Oct. | 30th Oct. 15th Dec. |
| M CEDONIA .. 2273 486 | 6th Nov. | 13th Nov. 5th Jan. |

To be followed by regular fortnightly sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

| Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. | | Suez. |
|---|---|---|
| FIRST CLASS ..... | Rs. 500 | Rs. 350 |
| SECOND CLASS ..... | ,, 300 | ,, 200 |

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th September 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

THE TRINACRIA will be despatched from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, 6th October, carrying a Surgeon and Stewardess. This Steamer has a large and well ventilated Saloon, and is fitted with every convenience, having Superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th September 1875. Agents

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

NOTICE—The SURAT and GOGO STEAM FERRY will be REOPENED for the Season on MONDAY, the 4th October.

The Steamer LEAVES SURAT every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

And GOGO every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 22nd September 1875.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GOLA LANE IN FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 P.M. on the premises, by order and consent of Dorabjee Hormusjee Butteewalla, interested in the said property and Cursetjee Hormusjee Butteewalla who is guardian of Dinbaee Sorabjee Mooteewalla and Ruttonbaee Sorabjee Mooteewalla the parties interested in the said property along with the said Dorabjee Hormusjee Butteewalla owners:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in the south side of Gola Lane within the fort wall of Bombay in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, register d in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 466 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 62, containing by admeasurement 1242/3 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows; on or towards the east by the house of Jeejeebhoy Dadeboy Moogana, on or towards the west by the property of Muncherjee Cursetjee Lungrana, on or towards the north by the said Gola Lane, and on or towards the south by a passage between this house and the house of Hormusjee Cowasjee, and the said premises are now in the occupation of Framjee Ruttonjee Mistree and other tenants.

F. S.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th October 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods Twist, &c., &c.

A quantity of Byler Block composition.
800 Pcs. Whit Shirtings.
5 cases Colored Prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay 4th October 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Collection of Standard Works Silver Plate, Wines, Beer, Poaled w ne, &c.

On MONROW TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, by order of A. F. Saunders Saunders, Esq., Administrator of the late Mrs. Ann Primrose Mill, of Simoor, consisting of Standard Works on General Literature, History, Philosophy, Arts, Sciences, Novels, Travels, Medicine, Law, Dictionaries, &c., &c.; a quantity of Silver and b st plateware.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

4 richly-carved Blackwood easy Chairs.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th October 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
5 cases fancy Check Prints.
60 bundles Sheeting Pots, containing 1,000 sheets.
3 bundles Wools fine Muslin.
1 bundles Bookmuslin.
40 cases Chlorsalun in 1, 2, 3, and 4 gallon jars and in quarts pints and half pints.

An invoice of double and single harness, saddlery, &c., just imported, consisting of gentlemen's saddles, plated mounted double and single harness, belly belts, single reigns, foot-protectors, weymouth, pelham, snaffle and martingale bridles, double bridles, dogheads, rug-straps, stirrup leathers, carriage and riding whips, harness furniture, carriage lamps, meat safe, bird cages, &c., &c. Now on view.

A quantity of household furniture of a gentleman consisting of Blackwood Chiffonier carved writing-table, round-table, Hatstand. Double light argand lamp child's cradle &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES BOARD AND SCANTLINGS.

On FRIDAY the 8th instant at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, 100 Superior 2nd class Moulmein Teak squares to close a consignment ex-ship Excelsior and at the Mazagon Darokhana.

50 Tons various sized Teak Board and scantlings,
In small convenient lots to suit the requirement of purchasers.

SALE OF SILWERWARE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m, the undermentioned Silverware, belonging to the Estate of the late Mrs. A. M. PERREIRA, viz:—

19 table, 21 dessert, and 30 tea spoons, 14 table and 16 dessert forks, 1 gravy, 1 sugar and 2 salt spoons, 2 soup and 2 sauce ladles, 1 butter knife, 1 bread basket, 1 decanter stand, 1 tumbler and 1 glass cover, and 2 candlesticks. Now on view.

SALE OF ENGINE BOILER, MACHINERY, AND PLANTS of a Weaving Mill at Camateepoora in Cursetjee Sookiaje Street, near the Grant Road.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of October sale commencing at 1 p.m. the whole of the machinery, plants, &c., of the Weaving Mill in Cursetjee Sookiaje Street, near the Grant Road.

Full particulars whereof will appear in a short time, and Catalogues will be printed.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th October 1875.

Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 734, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., *Physician to the London Homœopathic Hospital.*

Table of Contents:—

General Diseases—Casual Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fevers—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Materia Medica—Domestic Surgery—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures—Glossary—Index.

A complete Chest of Medicine (stoppered bottles), £4 4s. or £6 6s.—the larger chest has a strongly bound copy of the Physician enclosed.

JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, 169, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, London.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA.

MESSRS. WATSON AND COMPANY have much pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply

POLITICAL

AND

CIVIL SERVICE

UNIFORMS,

AND THE

NEW COURT DRESS,

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST REGULATIONS,

AS ALSO

MILITARY AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

A Grand Chapter of the Most Exalted Order of the *Star of India* will be held in Calcutta during the VISIT of H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES to that City.

KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS requiring ROBES, STARS, OR BANNERS,

Can be supplied by MESSRS. WATSON & Co., Who had the honour of making the Robes, &c., worn at the Chapter of the Order held in Bombay by H. E. LORD NORTHBROOK in 1872.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBURG,
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL SHIPMENT OF

FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER.

Baron Von Liebig, the celebrated Chemist, testifies of the above valuable mineral water as follows:—

"The chlorides of sodium and magnesium and bromide of magnesium which the bitter water of Friedrichshall contains, places it amongst the most efficacious in Europe, and I regard this spring as a real treasure, whose great value must be recognised by all who have experienced its salutary and beneficial effects."

Other certificates from the most celebrated medical men and Directions for use may be had on application.

PRICE Rs. 7 per DOZEN BOTTLES.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY FOR THE DIRECTORS OF THE MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT,

J. NEUBURG.

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK,

BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM SWITZERLAND,

Rs. 24 per case of 4 dozen Tins. Rs. 6-4 per single dozen.

NOTE.—Observe that the Genuine SWISS MILK has the words "Prepared in Switzerland" written across the label in Red Ink.

Mr. NEUBURG having secured the co-operation of Agents in each of the above Tobacco-growing Districts, all of established experience, is able to offer to the Public CHEROOTS of any of the above kinds, which for quality of Tobacco, and superiority of make, he submits are unapproachable.

J. NEUBURG.
BOMBAY.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD CLASS RETURN TICKETS and RETURN TICKETS for HORSES issued at all Stations for Bombay from the 1st to the 30th November will be AVAILABLE for RETURN on any day during the same month.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1875.

*Just Published,*

THE CALCUTTA REVIEW

FOR OCTOBER 1875.

CONTENTS:—THE RUHELA AFGHANS, ISLAM—Part II.—Muhammad at Medina. By R. D. Osborn. ON CONTRACT, An Essay towards a Popular Introduction to the Indian Contract Act of 1872.—By Jno. G. W. Sykes, LL.B., *Barrister-at-law.* AMONG THE CONTINENTAL JAILS.—By John Maggoon, M. A. THE NINE-LAKH CHAIN OR THE MARO FEUD; Being the first portion of the Lay of Alha. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CENTRAL ASIA.—By G. R. Aberigh-Mackay. HISTORICAL SKETCHES.—Part II.—The Sikhs in the Upper Doab—*Concluded*—By G. R. G. Williams, B.A., B.C.S. Mr. WHEELER'S HISTORY OF INDIA. CORRESPONDENCE:—TRAN-LITERATION—By R. J. Ellis. CRITICAL NOTICES:—Vernacular Literature, General Literature.

To be had of THOMAS S. SMITH, "City Press," 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, and of all Booksellers.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back a 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 54 of 1873.

KHULUCKDINA KHULFANBHOY, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Bengalpoors, or Gaol Road, outside the Fort, Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

*vs.*

MADHOWRAO DINANATH, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, Bombay ..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that (under and by virtue of Warrants for Sale of Immoveable Property, issued on the 8th day of April, and 13th day of May last, in the above Suit) will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above-named Defendant.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of November next at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, Lot No. 1. All that piece or parcel of leasehold land on the eastern side of Antop Hill in the Mahim district, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 168,600 square yards, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North side by the seashore, on or towards the East likewise by the seashore and an old lower be onging to Government, on the West side partly by the salt pans called Pagamry, in the occupation of Madh wrao and Anundrao Dinanath and partly by a water channel or seaway, and on or towards the South side also by a water channel or seaway, situate in the Sub-Registrati n District of Mandvee, and are now in the occupation of the said Defendant.

On the same day and place at 4 o'clock P.M., Lot No. 2. A piece or parcel of vacant Ground situate on the Branch Candy Road, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , and by the Collector of Assessment under No. , and bounded as follows: on the East by the property of Narayen Pandoorung, on the West by the Public Road called Breach Candy Road, on the North by the property of Luxumonjee Govindjee, and on the South by the property of Anundrao Dinanath, containing by admeasurement 490 square yards or thereabouts, and situate in the registration Sub-District of Bhooleshwar.

And on the same day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of No. 3. All that piece or parcel of Land or Government Ground with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House and Stable therein situate, lying and being in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the East side by the Public Road leading from Mahim to Worly, in the Sub-District of Mazagon, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Madhowr o Dinanath, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 313, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 438 and 439, commonly called Solan of Luxumonjee Govindjee Oorj, and containing by admeasurement (17,196 5/9) square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the Public Road leading from Mahim to Worly, on the West by the seashore, on the North by the property of Pallonjee Hoe jeebhoy Battlewalla, and on the South by the property of Hall Govind. It was ordered amongst other things that the defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees Seven Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty Three Annas Thirteen and Pies Three for debt and compound interest and the sum of Rupees One Thousand and Forty and Annas Six the Plaintiffs' taxed costs of this suit down to and including the first day of the hearing of this suit and of this decree which debt, compound interest and costs together amount to the sum of Rupees Eight Thousand Seven Hundred and twenty-four Annas Three and Pies Three, and further simple interest on the amount of the said Judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum till payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. Deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

NANA MOROJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 2nd October 1875.

Mr. ARDASEER FRAMJEE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PROVISION OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS, AND SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS.

The public are hereby informed that, from the 15th October instant, until further notice, the issue of the LOCAL THIRD CLASS TICKET at THREE PIES PER MILE will CEASE.

SINGLE JOURNEY TICKETS—First Class at Eighteen Pies per mile, Second Class at Nine Pies per mile, Third Class at Four Pies per mile, and Fourth Class at Two and a Half Pies per mile, will be issued between all Stations and will be available by all ordinary Trains by which Passengers are carried (except that Fourth Class Tickets will NOT be AVAILABLE by the MAIL TRAIN) between Bombay and Jabalpur, and between Bombay and Sholapur.

RETURN TICKETS—First, Second, Third, and Fourth Class for Passengers, and Horses and Carriages, at a fare and a half for the double journey, will be issued, between the 5th of October instant, and the 8th of November next, both days inclusive, to BOMBAY (Boree Bunder) and BYCULLA, from all Stations, and will be available for return on any day up to, and including, the 30th November next. These Return Tickets to Bombay (Boree Bunder) will, for Passengers only, be also available to, or from, the New Musjid Station, between Bombay and Byculla.

On and after the 15th October instant, until further Notice, Third and Fourth Class Return Tickets for Passengers, at a fare and a half for the double journey, available for Return on the same or on the following day, or if issued on Saturday on the following Sunday or Monday, will be issued between Bombay and Kalian and intermediate Stations, and the issue of First and Second Class Return Tickets for Passengers, and Return Tickets for Horses and Carriages between those, and other Stations will continue as at present.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1875.

WANTED, a SECRETARY to the AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY. SALARY Rs. 300 per mensem. Qualifications.—Ability to CORRESPOND and KEEP ACCOUNTS in ENGLISH and GOOZERATEE and a thorough practical knowledge of ENGINEERING and BUILDING. Apply within one month to the Collector of Ahmedabad with copies of Testimonials.

A. A. BORRODAILE,
Collector and President, Ahmedabad Municipality.

Ahmedabad, Collector's Office, 1st October 1875.

SPECTACLES.

EYE GLASSES.

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,

Set in Frames of Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold, Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver, Tortoise-shell.

Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

ENTOMOLOGY.

DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case ..... Rs. 16 0

PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Slender, No. 13 | 1¼ inches, per ounce ..... | Rs. | 4 8 |
| ,, 14 | ,, ,, ,, | | 4 0 |
| ,, 17 | ,, ,, ,, | | 5 0 |
| Stronger, Nos. 6 and 8 | 2 in ,, ,, | | 2 8 |

CORK SHEETING, for lining, per dozen sheets ..... 5 0

INSECT BOXES MADE TO ORDER.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOGS.—Promptly required a THOROUGH-BRED BULL DOG, for a BULL-TERRIER SLUT.—T. *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME ENGLISH MADE BUGGY in EXCELLENT CONDITION. Apply to Mr. GILBERT, Aldridge, Salmon & Co.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can have BOARD and LODGING with a respectable family in the Fort on reasonable terms. Apply to "A. B.", care of the *Bombay Gazette.*

A EUROPEAN who is a good FOUR-IN-HAND DRIVER, and thoroughly understands MANAGEMENT of HORSES, is desirous of obtaining a situation, either as COACHMAN, or in charge of a STUD. Apply to Mr. JOHN MOORE, Prince of Wales Hotel.

WANTED.

WANTED, employment in BOMBAY or MOFUSSIL by a EUROPEAN, age 26; speaks French and German, and is thoroughly acquainted with Accounts and Book-keeping. Has been eight years in India.

A Bonus of 250 Rupees will be paid to any one procuring the Advertiser a bona fide situation worth over 100 per mensem, or in proportion for a smaller or larger salary.

Address "A.X.Z." Office of this Paper, where also the address of Advertiser can be ascertained.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY: YELLOW SEAL, PALE AND LIGHT. Cash per dozen Rs. 17.

SHERRY: PALE DINNER, AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE. Cash per dozen Rs. 23.

SHERRY: VINO DE PASTO, A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE. Cash per dozen Rs. 26.

SHERRY: OLD DRY, VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY. Cash per dozen Rs. 29.

SHERRY: GOLDEN, A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE. Cash per dozen Rs. 29.

SHERRY: MANZANILLA, VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY. Cash per dozen Rs. 31.

SHERRY: OLOROSO, PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR. Cash per dozen Rs. 37.

SHERRY: AMONTILLADO FINE. Cash per dozen Rs. 33.

SHERRY: AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR, OLD AND CHOICE. Cash per dozen Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6½, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

All the new ones will be ready in the course of a few weeks, when complete lists will be issued, which will be sent upon application.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

C. MARCKS AND CO., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY: 4, Hummum Street. POONA: East Street.

A WELL-Selected Stock of Silver Hunter, Semi-Hunter, and Crystal Case Lever and Keyless Lever Watches, at Rs. 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75 to Rs. 200.

C. M. & Co. guarantee the durability, as well as the keeping good time of their Watches, and in order to secure their Constituents a good article, C. M. & Co. will be glad to exchange any Watch, sold by them, within three months from date of purchase, should its owner not be pleased with it.

Particular care is taken with Outstation Orders.

All Watches are sent Free by Post to any part in India, and no Watch is despatched unless carefully examined and regulated.

The usual written Guarantee is sent with it.

N.B.—Watches under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, and above 50 *for two years*, except accidents. A great variety of highly-finished Gold Ladies' and Gentlemen's L

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 2ND OCT. 1875.

WITH continued liberal receipts of Cotton at the American ports and comparatively large arrivals into Liverpool, chiefly of Surats, the Liverpool Market is still very dull, and yesterday's closing message quoted a partial decline of 1/16d. to ⅛d. per lb. in Madras descriptions. To-day's market has again been dull, the sales only reaching 7,000 bales against actual imports 26,000, but quotations are unaltered. The ready stock in Liverpool has not altered during the past week, the imports having been equal to the demand, but the visible supply, for the U. K. is less by 50,000 bales. This, however, has little importance at the moment as compared with the American Receipts, which are now assuming a scale likely to foster belief in larger crop estimates, and should this once get a strong hold on public opinion it is difficult to estimate what prices may yet be depressed to. As everything regarding the American Crop, however, is extremely uncertain as yet, speculations respecting prices are of little benefit, but there is no overlooking the point that with Fair Oomrawuttee at 4 9/16d. per lb., there is no room for much of a fall unless this season's yield prove to be the largest ever known.

The visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 1st instant compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows :—

| | 1875 | last week | 1874 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool..... | 715,000 | 715,000 | 730,890 |
| ,, London ..... | 66,375 | 68,875 | 110,120 |
| American Afloat ..... | 15,000 | 15,000 | 19,000 |
| East Indian ,, ..... | 220,000 | 267,500 | 221,000 |
| | 1,016,375 | 1,066,375 | 1,081,010 |
| Price of Mid-Orleans ..... | 7 3/16d. | 7 5/16d. | 8¼d. |
| ,, Fair Dholleras ..... | 4¾d. | 4¾d. | 5 3/16d. |
| Difference ..... | 2 7/16d. | 2 9/16d. | 3 1/16d. |

The American Receipts at the ports compare as follows with former seasons :—

| | 1875 | 1874 | 1873 | 1872 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week's Receipts..... | 79,000 | 60,000 | 54,000 | 71,000 |
| ,, Exports to U. K. | 8,000 | 15,000 | 10,000 | 19,000 |
| ,, Continent..... | 4,000 | ... | 1,000 | 4 000 |
| Stocks at the ports..... | 161 000 | 159,000 | 113,000 | 163,000 |
| Total do. since 1st inst. | 185,000 | 156,000 | 142,000 | 231,000 |

In the Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday there was very little enquiry but prices are unaltered throughout.

Coffee was steady at a recovery of 6d. per cwt in Mid Plantation Ceylon. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds were unchanged. At the London Skin sales 1,200,000 skins were offered. The demand was better but prices closed without quotable change.

We learn through Reuter that the Chartered Bank of I. A. and China has declared a dividend for the half year at the rate of 5 per cent., and the Delhi and London Bank at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

Consols this morning have recovered to 94 with as little apparent reason as for the previous fall of ⅛ from that point. French Rentes are still at 104½. Bar Silver 56 11/16d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been particularly quiet for the day before the Mail and rates if not quotably easier are certainly not stronger We quote :—

| Bank Bills on demand | | 1s. 9d. 3-16 | Per Rupee. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Do. | 6 months' sight | 1s. 10d. 7-32 | ,, |
| Credits | 3 ,, | 1s. 10d. 5-32 to 3-16 | ,, |
| Documents | 3 ,, | 1s. 10d. 7-32 | ,, |

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business whatever. In GOVERNMENT PAPER business has been done in Fours to-day at Rs. 101¼ but sellers now ask Rs. 101¼. Fours and a half are nominally Rs. 102½. Fives and a half Rs. 108.

The SHARE MARKET continues as dull as ever and a further general decline in values must be quoted. Bank of Bombay's are ½ per cent. lower, Colaba Land shares have declined Rs. 10, and Frere's and Port Canning's Rs 5. Press Companies are irregular. Colaba Press Co. have advanced Rs. 100, Nicol Press and manufacturing have declined Rs. 100 per share. Spinning scrip is again lower. Alexandra's have fallen Rs. 25. Bhownugger Mills Rs. 100, Broach Mills Rs. 10 and Dhurumsey Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON is unchanged in position. There is no enquiry for export, and prices are nominally the same.

FREIGHTS are very inactive and the two Canal Steamers on the berth find it difficult to obtain cargo at £1-15 per ton. By the Selene we have not heard of any engagements lately, £2 is nominally the quotation.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Nomi. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | all | p. a. | | |
| 200,000 | 100 | all | 5p.ct | Agra Bank ..... | 94 |
| 20,000 | 1,000 | all | 10 do. | Bank of Bengal ..... | 1,410 |
| 80,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | Bank of Bombay New.. | 675 |
| 8,000 | 1,000 | all | 8 do. | Bank of Madras ..... | 1,140 |
| 50,000 | 250 | all | 4 do. | Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. L. & China | 250 |
| 40,000 | 281¼ | all | Nil. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 210 |
| 60,000 | 80 | all | 5 p.ct | Chartered Bank of India and China ..... | 150 |
| 40,000 | 250 | 125 | 5 do. | National Bank of India.. | 110 |
| 40,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank ..... | 485 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,00 | all | 60 | Colaba Land Co..... | 1,410 |
| 7,500 | 150 | all | ... | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld | 90 |
| 4,000 | 2,500 | 2,000 p.a. | | Mazagon Land ..... | 700 |
| 4,000 | 1,400 | all | 4 do. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited..... | 210 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £20 | 21 87 50 | 5 p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..... |
| | £20 | 10 8 14 6 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares..... |
| | £20 | 6 5 7 3 | do. | Ditto ..... |
| | £20 | 2 1 13 1 | do. | Ditto ..... |
| | 100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. |
| | £15 | 10 6 5 15 | do. | Do. New Shares ..... |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 200 p.c. | Akbar Cotton Press Co.. | 1,500 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 50 p.c. | Albert Co., Kurrachee.. | 700 |
| 100 | 500 | all | 18 p.c. | Albert Ginning Co..... | 650 |
| 250 | 1,000 | 200000 | | Alfred Mills Co..... | 1,105 |
| 1,000 | 2,000 | 11,000 | 225 p.c. | Apollo Press Co..... | 3,900 xd |
| 175 | 1,000 | all | ... | Bellary ..... | 725 |
| 150 | 500 | all | 65 p.c. | Benar Company (New).. | 490 xd |
| 3,700 | 250 | all | 42 p.c. | Indian Press Co. ..... | 2 0 |
| 400 | 250 | all | 8½ p.c. | Broach Cotton Co..... | 90 |
| 400 | 1,500 | all | 75 p.c. | Carwar Co..... | 825 xd |
| 200 | 250 | all | ... | Cocanada Press Co ..... | 75 |
| 800 | 1,880 | all | 175 p.c. | Colaba Press Co..... | 4,300 |
| 800 | 300 | all | Nil. | Dhollera P. & G. Co..... | 200 |
| 1,000 | 2,000 | all | 50 p.c. | East India Press Co..... | 1,150 |
| 150 | 6,500 | all | Rs. 200 | Fort Press Co..... | 9,050 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 15 p.c. | Framji Cowasji Press Company ..... | 365 |
| 300 | 500 | all | 100 p.c. | French Pres Co..... | 450 |
| 2,150 | ... | 1,400 | 100 p.c. | Imperial Press Co..... | 375 |
| 2,150 | 400 | 350 | 45 p.c. | Mofussil Press & Ginning Co..... | 375 |
| 600 | 2,000 | 5,000 | ... | Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld..... | 1,200 |
| 120 | ... | 1,500 | 250 p.c. | Prince of W. Press ..... | 700 |
| 300 | 500 | all | 100 p.c. | Sassoon's Press Co..... | 580 |
| 600 | 500 | 750 | 45 p.c. | Scinde Press Co. ..... | 375 xd |
| 300 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited..... | 990 |
| 150 | 650 | all | 12 p.c. | Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co ..... | 600 xd |
| 600 | 1,000 | .. | 125p.c. | Volkart's United Press Co. ..... | 625 xd. |

"Pushare, for the half-year."

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 600 | 1,250 | all | 100 p.c. | Alexandra Spinning..... | 1,200 |
| 600 | 2,500 | all | 150 p.c. | Allia ce Spinning ..... | 2,625xd |
| 600 | 1,000 | all | ... | Bhownugger M. & P. Co. | 1,4 0 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 70 p.c. | Bombay United ..... | 985 |
| 2 400 | 150 | 150 | 10 p.c. | Broach Mills ..... | 150 |
| 1,000 | 750 | 750 | ... | Cobala Spinning..... | 750 |
| 2,500 | 2,000 | all | 100 p.c. | Dhurumsey Spinning .... | 940 |
| 1,500 | 1,250 | all | 100 p.c. | Fleming S. W. Co..... | 890 |
| 1,400 | 1,000 | all | ... | Great Eastern ..... | 9,5 xd |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | 60 p.c. | Hindustan S. W. Co..... | 940 |
| 750 | 1,000 | all | 100 p.c. | Jewraj Balloo Mills ..... | 1,040 |
| 300 | 500 | all | ... | Khandesh Spinning ..... | 800 |
| 300 | 1,250 | all | Nil | Madras Spinning ..... | 875 |
| 500 | ... | 500 | ... | Madras U. Spinning ..... | 850 |
| 2,000 | 500 | all | 70 p.c. | Manockji Petit's..... | 1,010 |
| 1,500 | 1,100 | all | 100 p.c. | Morarjee Spinning..... | 1,095 |
| 4,000 | 625 | all | 40 p.c. | Oriental..... | 615 |
| 600 | 1,250 | all | ... | Prince of W. Spinning.. | 625 |
| 110 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 p.c. | Soonderdas Spinning .... | 930 |
| 800 | 1,000 | 250 | 125 p.c. | Do. do. 1/4 share.. | 235 |

Per share for the half-year.

### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | Date L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | 96 | 11th | ... | Bank of China ..... 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | East India Bank ..... 1 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | 12,500 | 1500 | 240 p.c. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ..... | 1,620 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 4½ p.ct. | Bombay Gas Company .. | 65 |
| 800 | 1,000 | all | ... | Bombay Saw Mill Co.... | 625 |
| 800 | 500 | 300 | 30 p.c. | Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld. .... | 140xd |
| 2,150 | 200 | 100 | 8 p. t. | Malabar Company, Ld .. | 85 |
| 4,000 | 500 | all | 70 p.c. | Mechanics' Build'g Co... | 23 |
| 1,800 | 500 | all | 30 p.c. | Treachers & Co..... | 375 |
| ... | 250 | all | 40 p.c. | Vicgas Patent Slip ..... | 35 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. CAMARA, 1,229 tons, Captain A. Avern, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Calicut.—Mr. J. Wallace, and servant. For different ports.—Twelve deck passengers.

H. M. S. DALHOUSIE, Captain Warner, sailed on Saturday last for Aden, with Government stores, 4 officers, 1 lady, and two children, and 150 men, 11 women, and 15 children, the following is the list of officers. Major G. J. Smart, Major S. Mahon, wife, and two children, Lieut. C. C. Howard, and Surgeon Sharp.

### ARRIVAL.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Kwang Tung ..... | Powell ..... | Aden. |

### DEPARTURE.

| Oct. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Canara (s) ..... | Avern ..... | Coast and Calcutta. |

The Steamer Cordie, to London via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

## CALCUTTA.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept.
28 Cassandra (s) ..... Langen ..... Hong-Kong.
Arratoon Apear(s).. McTa ish ..... Hong-Kong, Sept 11.
Jules R se ..... Bellard ..... Marseilles, May 22.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept.
28 Dunearn ..... ..... .....
Gle esk ..... ..... .....
West Ridge ..... ..... .....
Delta ..... ..... .....
29 River Nith ..... ..... .....
Bretagne ..... ..... .....

## MADRAS.

### ARRIVAL.

Sept.
29 Tibre(s) ..... ..... Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept.
29 John Allan ..... ..... London.
Asia (s) ..... ..... Rangoon.
Australia (s) ..... ..... Calcutta.
Tibre(s) ..... ..... Pondicherry and Galle.
Aristide ..... ..... Pondicherry.

## DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 2.

### FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s, 10 casks bleaching powder, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 20 cases iron safes, Crawford and Co; 1,002 bundles hoop iron, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Trinacria s, 52 kegs iron nails, Tyabalis Chandabhoy.
Emblehope s, 240 barrels alum, Joosub Allarukhia.

### FROM LONDON.

Timor s, 1 cask hardware, Hussanally Jeewanjee.

### FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s, 100 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

## DAILY EXPORTS.— OCTOBER 2.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s, 1,100 bundles wheat Stearns, Hobart and Co; 64 bales cotton, Robert Ashworth.
Bellona s, 2,000 bags wheat, Knoop and Co; 3 bales cotton, Bhimraw Bhogajee; 40 bales cotton Narranjee Bhimjee.

### FOR LONDON.

Cerdic s, 325 cwts horns, Dawood Hasson.

### FOR VENICE.

Aretusa s, 5,000 bales cotton, B I S N Co.

### FOR TRIESTE.

Hindostan s, 275 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Aretusa s, 204 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 30 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 200 bales cotton, B I S N Co.

### FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s, 42 cases sharkfins, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 12 cases *Suchoo Khakee*; 12 cases sharkfins, and 3 cases fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Khakee; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 45 bales twist, Bombay Swimming and Weaving Co; 9 chests opium, Ramgopal Budridass; 19 chests opium, Tata and Co; 7 chests opium, E D Lungdana; 17 chests opium, Jairamjhee Peerbhoy; 17 chests opium Curreemboy Ebrum; 150 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, S N Talatee; 9 chests opium, S and D B Futtaka.

### FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s, 5 chests opium, Tarachund Setaram.

## HIGH COURT.—4TH OCTOBER.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.)

For Judgment.

164-75—Lynch and Tolson—H Odwell vs The Y Life Assurance Co—Fletcher and Smith.

LONG CAUSES.

152-75—Chalk and Turner—Dwarbai widow v Jeewundass Ganjee and others—J C Coma—Part heard.
574-74—Fletcher and Smith—David as Mooldhurdass v Coovercjee Sorabjee Nazir—A Pramjee.
166-75—Jefferson and Payne—Pandoorung Crustnajee v Henry Gamble &c—Bhimjee Cooverjee—Hore and Lawley.
9-74—Mr Fletcher—Wittoba Pandoorung and another v Gotind Pandoorung and another—Shapoorjee and Thanawalla and M V Munshi
389-74—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another v Alexander Robertson and another—Jefferson and Payne.
452-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—The China M Insurance Co in Liquidation v The Bombay Native Insurance Co

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

169-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Raghoonathdass Jumnadass v Gungadass Jumnadass—Shamrao Pandoorung—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

546-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Fatima Sultan Begum widow v Beebee Begum Jan widow—Tyabjee and Sayani—
12-75—Shapoorjee & Thacurdass—Ishwardass Ramdass & another v Cullandass Nurotumdass—M M Munshi.
264-75—Nujee & Boreanjee—Chaturbhoj Jewraj & another v Premjee Mungjee & another—K Mooljee.
246-74—Prescot & Winter—Richard Bane and others v Rehmoobhoy Mahomed—Lynch and Tobin.

SHORT CAUSE.

406-75—Macfarlane and Skipe v—Hormusjee Nusserwanjee vs Postonjee Nusserwanjee—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

643-74—Khandekow M—M Jeenabai widow—Khoja Rahimtoola Kadurbhoy—Jefferson and P—Part heard.
594-74—L Fletcher—Vussunjee Nathoo v Shamjee Gopall
325-75—Fletcher and Smith—Charles Todd v The New Great Spinning and W Co—Jefferson and Payne.
193-74—Fletcher and Smith—Robert C Antrobus v Allarakhia Shewjee and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 30.

Sartorius, Major, Bengal 6th Cavalry, on duty, from Simla.

OCTOBER 1.

Raddock, Surg-Major, Bengal 32nd Punjab Infantry, on furlough, from ——
Currie, Lieut-Col, Bombay 15th Regt N I, on furlough, from Malligaum.

OCTOBER 2.

Roberts, Surg, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 2.

Cookson, Surg-Major, Bombay Med Dept, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Slaughter, Surg, Bombay Army Med Dept, on duty, to Poona.

## BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 2nd October 1875.

The following alteration is to be made in the Regulations for British Army Schools published with G O C 347 of 1875 :—

Paragraph 92, page 18, line 6, for "Brigade," substitute "R A in the Division or Dist"

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Deolali Depot—Lt F J Cullen, 66th Foot, to be Quarter Master during the Troopiar season.

Lt-Col R Johnstone, S C, is placed on general duty, Sholapur.

Surg W S Pratt, is transferred from Presidency Circle, to general duty Mhow Circle and will travl expeditiously by rail and dak from Poona to Mhow, at the public expense. The unexpired portion of privilege leave which he had been granted is cancelled.

With reference to G O C No 618, 25th Sept Surgn Tootell will travel to Jacobabad expeditiously at the public expense.

That part of G O C 357, 9th June, appointing Major Anderson Second in Comd, 1st Cavalry, to officiate as Comdt, 1st Reg Sind Horse, is cancelled.

The services of No 4441, Gunner William Richard Jones, 9th Bde R A, are placed at the disposal of the Commr of Police, Bombay.

The name of Lance Corporal F Littlefield should be placed above that of Corpl 18 Smith in G O C 607 of the 18th ultimo.

Lt A Smith, 2nd Wing Subn 22nd N I, performed the duties of Adjt, in addition to his own, from the 25th Aug to the 25th Sept 1875.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Staff Corps—Lt-Col J Currie, 2nd in Comd, 15th Regt N I, for 10 days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Major R W Harris (3rd Squadron Officer 1st Cavy), from 3rd to 6th Oct 1875, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
(*Calcutta Gazette*, September 29.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Perceival Nelson Lasardon, Asst Mag and Collr, Hooghly, is transferred to the district of Gya.

Mr E Stewart, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of the Jehanabad Division of the Gya dist, on leave, is transferred to Lohardugga.

Mr Charles Frederick Manson, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Sonthal Pergunahs, is appointed to have charge of the Rajmehal Division of that dist, with effect from the date on which Mr A W Cossteer, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, goes on special duty in connection with the proposed inquiries to be made in the Sonthal Pergunnahs Forests.

Lt Leopold James Henry Grey, Offg Cant Mag, Dom-Dum, and Judge of the Small Cause Court in that cantonment, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Lt-Col E M C Wintle resigned.

Mr E M Middleton, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Hooghly, is allowed leave for one month, under section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th Oct next.

The following promotions in the Subordinate Executive service are made :—

Mr William Heysham, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, on special duty, to the first grade.

Mr John Andrew Ricketts Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Nuddea, vice Mr W Heysham, to the second grade.

Mr Fre erick Grant, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Godda, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, vice Mr J A Ricketts, to the third grade.

Mr John Reginald Hand, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Sonthal Pergunnahs, vice Baboo Anund Chunder Sen, promoted to the sixth grade.

Mr J E Y Walcott, Offg Depy Comr of Julpigoree, is appointed temporarily to act as Asst Comr in that dist, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties as Offg Depy Comr.

Mr Henry Thoby Prinsep, C S, now employed under the Govt of India, in the Foreign Dept, is promoted to the first grade of Dist and Sessions Judges, vice Mr S Wauchope, deceased.

Mr Charles Dickenson Field, M A, and C S, Dist and Sessions Judge, Moorshedabad, is appointed to act in the first grade of Judges from the date of Mr S Wauchope's death to the date on which Mr A B Hutchinson's privilege leave expires.

Mr Henry Bell, Supt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is appointed to be President of the Central Examination Committee for the second half-yearly departmental examination of assistants and others of 1875.

Mr Alexander Manson acted as Mag and Collr of Dacca from the 28th Aug 1875 up to the forenoon of the 16th inst.

Mr Edward Maxwell Reily, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Begoosarai, is appointed to have charge of the Jamooe Division of the Monghyr dist.

Mr Michael Finucane, Asst Mag and Collr, Jamooe, is appointed to have charge of the Begoosarai Division of the Monghyr dist.

Mr Neville Thoresby Ryves, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Allygunge, is appointed to act as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Bettiah during the absence, on leave, of Mr H Matthews, or until further orders.

Third grade Asst Surg Priya Nath Bose, Lecturer on Botany and Chemistry in the Dacca Col ege, is appointed to have medical charge of the Dacca College.

He will continue to be Lecturer on Botany in that College, and to be also Teacher of Chemistry in the Dacca Medical School, as notified in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 19th M y last.

Surg James Frederick Parry McConnell, M B, Professor of Pathology and Resident Physician, Medical College, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-five days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Surg G Bomford

Surg G Boo ford is appointed to act as Professor of Pathology and Resident Physician, Medical College, during the absence, on leave, of Surg Parry McConnell, or until further orders.

Dr R Sandiford is appointed to be Medical Office of the Civil Station of Bogra, vice Mr A Lyons.

Dr Robert Moir, on furlough, is appointed to be Civil Surg of Mozuffepore.

Surg-Maj Charles Julian Jackson, Offg Civil Surgn of Rajshahye, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn of Mozuffepore during the absence, on leave of Dr Moir, or until further orders.

Dr C M Russell, Medical Officer, Sarun, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th inst.

Surg-Maj Joseph Ewart, M D, Surg Supt, Presidency General Hospital, is allowed leave for one month and eight days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.
(*North-Western Provinces Gazette, October 2.*)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence :—

Mr R Quin, Extra Asst Comr, Kumsun, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 7th Oct, 1875.

H M the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointment :—

With effect from the 4th Sept, 1875, the following promotions take place in the Jhansi Commission in consequence of the death of Mr W R N James, Asst Comr, 2nd class Mr J V Sturt Asst Comr 2nd class, to the Asst Comr, 2nd class and Lt G W Anson, Extra Asst Comr, 1st class, to be Asst Comr, 3rd class, vice Mr Sturt.

Mr J C Williams, Asst Collr of the 1st class, Saharanpur dist, to be invested with the powers described in section 100, Act XVIII. of 1873, to be exercised within that district.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sergt S Singlehurst, R E, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Saharanpur to the Meerut Dist, Meerut Provincial Division.

Mr G H List, Asst Engr, 1-t grade, in charge of the Basti Dist Benares Provincial Division, returned on the 10th Sept from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 341E-C, dated 9th Aug, 1875.

With reference to Notification No 353E-C, dated 20th Aug, 1875, Mr W E Parry, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, and Asst F D M Brown, V C, Ex-Engr, 2nd grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Mozuffernuggur Division on the forenoon of the 16th Sept.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to the latter in Notification No 672-C, dated 16th April last, is hereby cancelled.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

The Agra Canal was closed for annual repairs from the 9th to the 26th Aug 1875.

Mr J R Thornhill, Asst Engr, Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal, passed in Hindustani by the Departmental Standard as prescribed in P W Code (11-47) on the 30th Aug.

Lt D A Johnston, R E, Asst Engr, Kasganj Division, Lower Ganges Canal, availed himself on the afternoon of the 12th Sept 1875, of the leave granted him in Notification No 1182E, dated 30th July 1875.

Lt-Col G D Pritchard, R E, made over, and Mr C T Evans received charge of the 2nd Divn Agra Canal on the afternoon of the 15th Sept 1875.

Sergt T Greening, Supervisor, 2nd grade, retransferred from Bengal, is posted to the 1st Circle, Irrigation Works, N W Provinces, and directed to report himself to the Ex Engr, Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal, at Meerut.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date. | Mails closes. | After packet |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom ..... | Oct. 4 ... | 3-30 P.M. ... | 4-30 P.M. |
| Kurrachee ..... | ,, 4 ... | 11 A.M ... | 12 A.M |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee. | ,, 8 ... | 11 A.M. ... | 12 A.M |
| Australian ..... | ,, 16 ... | 3 P.M. | No after. |
| China ..... | ,, 5 ... | 4 P.M. | packet. |
| Mauritius and Reunion .... | ,, 4 ... | 3-30 P.M. ... | 4 P.M. |
| Zanzibar, &c. ..... | ,, 25 ... | 3-30 P.M. ... | 4-30 P.M. |

### OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 19th May last, it is notified that, as on and after the 4th October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after the hour of closing the mails (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as erun—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday ..... | Oct. 11 | Monday ..... | Oct. 18 |
| ,, ..... | ,, 11 | ,, ..... | ,, 25 |

### POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 2.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and allcovers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, be sent on conformidations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

| | Present Rates per ½ oz. | Revised Rates per ½ oz. |
|---|---|---|
| | Annas Pies. | Annas Pies. |
| Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ... | 8 8 | 8 0 |
| Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia ..... | 9 4 | 9 0 |

### AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday .....Oct. 16 | Saturday ..... Nov. 13

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

### MAURITIUS AND REUNION

| *Supplement Mails.* | *Regular Mails.* |
|---|---|
| Monday .....Oct. 4 | Monday ..... Oct. 25 |

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

### MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday.

### POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

### ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 3-30 P.M. | | 3-30 P.M. |
| Friday ..... | Oct. 25 | Friday ..... | Dec. 20 |
| ,, ..... | ,, 22 | | |

### TO CALCUTTA.

*Touching at the several Coast Stations.*

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Thursday during the monsoon.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M

### DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875, and will continue so until further notice :—

| MAILS | At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c. | At General Post Office. After-Packet. | At Branch Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway. | 3-30 P.M. | 4-30 P.M. | 3 P.M |
| For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednugur, Sarsun, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ... | 12 NOON. | 0-30 P.M. | 10-30 A.M. |
| For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Dorun and Panwell | 5 A.M. | 5-30 A.M. | 5-30 P.M. (of previous day. |
| For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch ..... | 6 P.M. | 7-30 P.M. | 5-30 P.M. |
| For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry ..... | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M | 8-30 A.M. |

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

# OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

*Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.*

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

## THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ALLAHABAD, 3rd Oct.

A meeting has been held at Nynee Tal to consider the question of the ball to the Prince of Wales. It was decided that it should be given in the Metcalf Memorial Hall at Agra.

Sir George Couper, Chief Commissioner, Oudh, will return to India a month earlier than was anticipated in view of making preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales.

## MR. COLVIN AND THE POONA COMMISSION.

ALLAHABAD, 3rd Sept.

As the labours of the Poona Commission will not be concluded in less than six months, Mr. Colvin will be relieved and will return to the North-West Provinces.

## LATEST NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

ALLAHABAD, 3rd Oct.

The latest news received from Afghanistan asserts that orders have been issued for the despatch of two columns from Herat and Balkh to attack the Principality of Maimena.

Maimena is an Uzbek chiefship, some 170 miles north-east of Herat. It at present forms part of the province of Afghan Turkestan, but the allegiance of the Meer to the Government of Cabul has always been uncertain.

The Maimena army is said to consist of about 12,000 horsemen. If however, the Uzbeks and Eimaks of the Principality are true to their character of good and brave soldiers, Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Balkh and Hosein Ali Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Ameer's forces at Herat, will have a hard nut to crack.

The storm which is now about to burst has been brewing for some time. During the past summer, the Meer of Maimena was suspected of maintaining treasonable correspondence both with the King of Bokhara and with Sirdar Abdul Rahman.

Meer's son happened to be at Cabul, and Shere Ali ordered him to be detained, while it was resolved in Durbar that the presence of a considerable army at Herat afforded a favorable opportunity for inflicting wholesome chastisement on the disaffected Uzbek Chief.

Ameer Shere Ali Khan has good reason for desiring that his rule in the portion of his dominions bordering on the country of the Turkomans should be a stern and unquestionable reality.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA.

LONDON, 2nd Oct.

The *Times* is authorized to state that none of the programmes that have been published respecting the movements of the Prince of Wales during his sojourn in India are accurate. Nothing is yet settled beyond Calcutta, but it is probable that H. R. H. will go up-country to Jummoo, visiting the Camp of Exercise at Delhi and some of the native capitals in Northern and Central India.

## BURMA AND CHINA.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Rangoon, dated 2nd instant, stating that Leesseethai has escaped and been disgraced, and that the officials are torturing the inhabitants of Manwyne and endeavouring to discover the assassins of Mr. Margary. The telegram also states that an offensive and defensive alliance between Burmah and China has been concluded.

## THE BRITISH REVENUE.

LONDON, 1st Oct.

The Revenue of the United Kingdom for the last quarter amounted to £16,375,000, showing an increase of £375,000.

The report of two Servian officers having been shot by the Turks on the Servian frontier is unfounded.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has declared a dividend for the half year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the Delhi and London Bank at the rate of 4½ per cent.

## MR. WADE'S MISSION.

SHANGHAI, 1st Oct.

Mr. Wade's ultimatum regarding his negotiations with the Chinese Government would expire yesterday.

## MURDER AT SEA.

HONGKONG, 2nd Oct.

The captain and mate of the German schooner Anna have been murdered by the Chinese crew near Foochow.

The Gunboat Cyclops has proceeded in search of the vessel.

## LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 1st Oct., Noon.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Week's Sales of Cotton.... | 61,000 | bales. |
| Do Amount forwarded..... | 2,000 | do |
| Do Week's Sales of Surats.... | 17,000 | do |
| Do do Imports of Cotton.. | 60,000 | do |
| Do do do Surats.... | 44,000 | do |
| Do Stock of Cotton ..... | 715,000 | do |
| Do do do Surats..... | 259,000 | do |
| Do Stock of Cotton in London.. | 66,375 | do |

Surats during the Week have been freely offered, prices have been irregular.

LONDON, 1st Oct., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull. The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 13/16d.

In the Manchester Market there has been little enquiry.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 lbs. Shirtings..... | 6s. 7½d. |
| 8½ lbs. do.5 ..... | 7s. 10½d. |
| 40's Mule Twist..... | 0s. 11½d. |

3 per cent. Consols for Account .... 93⅜
3 per cent. French Rente, 1872.... 104
Bar Silver ..... 56 11/16
Arrivals.—Sandringham, Steffe, and Tabor.
Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal.—Potomac.

## STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 2nd Oct., 8-55 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Amazon, from China, arrived.

GALLE, 2nd Oct., 9-45.

French Mail Steamer Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

## WEATHER REPORT.

CANNANORE, 3rd October, 4 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind W. Ther 88.

CANNUR, 3rd October, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind W. N. W. Ther. 80. Bar. 30·2.

MANGALORE, 3rd October, 5-10 P.M.—Weather fair Wind N. Ther. max. 81, min. 72. W. B. 77. Bar. 29 81.

VINGORLA, 3rd October, 5 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind W. strong. Ther. 87.

The *Pioneer* says that Sir Lewis Pelly will not return to India till November of next year.

H. M. S. KWANGTUNG, 523 tons, Captain W. J. Powell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Aden.

Sir T. D. Forsyth, C.B., K.C.S.I., has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 20th instant.

Dr. Wilson, whom a local contemporary has made some desparate efforts to kill lately, is still staying at Panchgunny.

Mr. Knight proposes to start a new monthly journal of Indian Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Statistics, in lieu of the late *Indian Economist*.

The *China Herald* of the 28th of August says that Li-Han-Chang, the Chinese Commissioner, had started for Yunan, *via* the Tungting Lake.

The trunk line of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway between Kurtapore and Umritsar is reported to be still impassible. All traffic is still suspended.

We learn from the *Englishman* that there is a possibility of the Ameer Shere Ali coming to meet the Prince of Wales during his tour in the Upper Provinces.

The crop and weather report of the N. W. Provinces, for the week ending the 2nd October, is very favourable, the prospects throughout the entire Provinces continue to be favourable.

News from Japan says that there is serious cause to fear that the *pebrine*, the disease in the silkworm which wrought such havoc with the silk crops of Italy and France, has attacked the silkworm of Japan in more than one district.

The *British Burma Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Pilcher, C. S., to be Assistant Resident at Mandalay. Mr. Pilcher is now Assistant Commissioner at Tonghoo, where he will be replaced by Baron Bentinck from Moulmein.

The large and commodious bungalow on Malabar Hill known as Daryi Mahal, belonging to Mr. Dwarkadas Vussunjee, has been taken for the use of H. H. the Nizam's Staff for the sum of Rs. 15,000, and also the bungalow of Dr. Cook for Rs. 2,500.

The largest donation hitherto given by any individual for the reception of the Prince of Wales has been by the Zemindar of Etiapuram in Madras, that gentleman having given Rs. 30,000 towards the expenses of the Prince's welcome at Tuticorin.

The railway from Rangoon to Prome is progressing in such a satisfactory manner that the Chief Commissioner, who has been travelling through the district, considers that if all goes well, a year should not pass before trains are running between Prome and Rangoon.

The Board of Directors of the East India Railway Company have sanctioned the grant of Rs. 1,200, equivalent to six months' pay, to Mrs. Dickenson, widow of the late Mr. Dickenson, station-master at Futtehpore, who had rendered the Company long and good service for over twenty years. Mr. Dickenson was for some time station-master at Howrah terminus.

The prizes for military sketches, exhibited at Simla, have been awarded as follows:—The first prize for officers to Major W. H. Richards, Garrison Instructor; second prize to Lieutenant H. M. Temple, 37th Native Infantry. First prize for non-commissioned officers and private soldiers to Sergeant Macaulay, 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles; second prize to Corporal Hutton of the same corps.

The Chemical Examiner at Lahore, to whom the contents of the stomach of the late Colonel Colyear, the retired officer, who died some months ago at Simla, were sent, reports that he has detected no trace of poison whatever. There is nothing, it is said, in the previous character and antecedents of Colonel Colyear's family to justify any suspicion of foul play. Such as seems to have been entertained at Simla, owing probably to Colonel Colyear's sudden and unexpected death.

The *Rangoon Mail* has news from Mandalay that the King of Burma has agreed to an armed escort proceeding with the next British expedition to China, provided it is only used for the *bona fide* purpose of protecting the expedition from attack, and not for purposes of offence against the Chinese. It is also stated that a Chinese envoy arrived at Mandalay from Pekin in the month of August last and had two interviews with the King. At the second one the British resident Colonel Duncan was present.

The recent crisis in Oman, which has resulted in the temporary withdrawal of Syud Toorkee from the active administration of affairs at Muscat, was not accurately described, the *Pioneer* states, by the first accounts as an abdication. Syud Toorkee has not resigned the Imamship of Muscat. He has appointed Syud Abdool Azeez to act *for a time* as his lieutenant at the capital; but he has carefully reserved to himself the right of returning to Muscat as soon as affairs assume a more settled aspect. The Imam has not even withdrawn from his dominions, for he has taken up his temporary abode at Gwadur, an appanage of the kingdom of Oman.

Mr. S. F. S. Smith Deputy Commissioner in the Maosheng district of British Burma, has issued the following proclamation which looks like a stretch of the codes referred to:—

Whereas it is notorious that it is the practice for persons of bad character and of insufficient means of livelihood to meet together in considerable numbers in private houses in this district for the purposes of gambling and smoking opium, and,

Whereas these assemblages are sources of annoyance to respectable persons in the vicinity and also of common injury and danger to the public. This is to give notice that under the powers given me by section 519 of the Criminal Procedure Code as Magistrate of the district, I prohibit any such assemblages within private houses for the purposes abovementioned, and order that in the event of any disobedience to this order, the owner of any such house, on a report being made by the Police or other officer, is to be prosecuted under Sec. 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

The disgrace of Lee-Sit-Tahi, which is announced in a telegram from London this morning, is perhaps owing to the fact mentioned by a correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette*, who, writing from Mandalay on the 16th of September, says:—"Do you remember my writing to you about Lee-Sit Tahi's false pretences of a mission on the part of the new Emperor of China? Well, the real Chinese Mission announcing the death of the late—and the accession of the new—Emperor, has just been here. If Colonel Duncan and the Burmese Prime Minister have met since that distinguished arrival, they must have—when catching sight of each other—looked as did of old the knowing Roman Augurs. No wonder that Lee-Sit-Tahi went back to his den, telling every one he met that from all he heard he thought Sir Douglas Forsyth was a most.....*benevolent* man.

A letter from Tientsin, to the *North China Daily News*, says:—"It is pretty well ascertained that a part of Mr. Wade's ultimatum is this—a demand for the execution of Margary's murderers, punishment of the local officials of the district where the murder occurred, indemnity, and the opening of a trade route through Yunan. It is believed there are other conditions, but the negotiations are kept marvellously secret. A remarkable feature in connexion with Mr. Wade's correspondence with the Chinese Government on the subject since he arrived here is that it is English. Mr. Mayers had gone to Peking, and Mr. Hillier had come down to assist Mr. Wade. There is a feeling of uneasiness in the North, but our correspondent believes the Chinese will yield when they see that England means it; though they will dilly-dally and shuffle, and put off till the last moment."

Dr. Stanbrough on Thursday morning, held an inquest at Chintadrepettah on the body of a European soldier, James Warnes, a private in H. M.'s 89th Regiment, who was drowned accidentally in the Cooum River, Madras. The evidence showed that the deceased, about five o'clock on Wednesday evening, went to the house of a woman at Chintadrepettah when in a state of intoxication. On being questioned why he came, he said he had escaped from confinement in the guard and would not return till next Tuesday. The deceased then left the house, went to the Cooum river, and pulling off his clothes entered the water. The woman on seeing him in the water called out to him to come out but he refused to do so. She then packed up his clothes and went to the opposite bank, but finding the deceased did not come out of the water and did not reply when she called she raised an alarm, when a policeman came and brought the man ashore, but he was quite dead by this time. A verdict of "accidental death by drowning" was returned by the jury.

Of the late Mr. James Oakes, of Madras, the *Madras Mail* writes as follows:—"It is with great regret that we announce the death yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon of Mr. James Oakes, of Messrs. Oakes & Co., Popham's Broadway. He was taken ill several weeks ago with disease of the liver, and as the symptoms became very unfavourable, it was resolved two days since to perform the operation of tapping. But the operation afforded only temporary relief, and the sufferer gradually sank. Time does not now suffice for us to do more than say that Madras has sustained a great public loss in Mr. James Oakes. An excellent man of business, honourable and generous, he was also one of the most public-spirited of our citizens, and in the matter of public-speaking one of the most gifted. He was, during his long residence in this city, respected by all classes for his probity and ability; and he was a most efficient Chairman of the local Trades Association. He went to England for six months last year, and returned to Madras in December to all appearance in excellent health.

The *Indian Statesman* in his Sunday's issue makes a mistake which it may be worth while to correct. He writes in his leader of *Miss* Crawshay's pamphlet upon "Lady Helps," whereas the lady is Mrs. Crawshay, the wife of the wealthy ironmaster of Cyfartha Castle, Glamorganshire. This lady has long advocated the adoption of lady helpers as upper servants, and she again brought the subject before the British Association at Bristol on Friday, the 27th August last. The value of the pamphlet, published more than twelve months ago, and of the paper read at the meeting at Bristol, is greatly enhanced from the fact which is well known that Mrs. Crawshay has herself employed lady helpers in her large establishment at Cyfartha Castle, and recommends ladies in similar positions to her own to do the same. When a lady like Mrs. Crawshay advocates employment of this menial order for gentlewomen and actually adopts the plan herself, the subject becomes worthy of consideration, but that it hardly possesses when a Miss Crawshay of undefined whereabouts is said to be the advocate. Mrs. Crawshay concluded her paper, which she read at Bristol, by remarking upon the wisdom of educating women for independent spheres of life than wholly to be looking for marriage, which was another term too often for drudgery and suffering.

## AUTUMN KURRACHEE SKY RACE MEETING, 1875.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Committee of Management.—Brig.-General Howard Vyse; Lieut.-Colonel Greig, R.E.; A. Dick Cunyngham, Esq.; Captain Wyse, B.S.C.; Colonel Heyman, R.A.; Major Tanner, 2nd Beloochees; Major Ross, B.S.C.; E. Parker, E-q., 56th Regt.

Claude Auchinleck, Capt., R.A.,—Honorary Secretary.

First Day, Wednesday, 22nd September.

First Race.—A race for all ponies, 13-2 and under. Winners (Gymkhana excepted) excluded. Allowances for inches. ½ mile. Rs. 4 entrance. Rs. 25 added.

| | st. lb. | | st. lb. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Upcott's | ch p Carrot ...11 | 0 | Mr Prichard, 56th ... 1 |
| Mr Brest, 56th | b p Jimmie ...10 | 4 | Mr Leslie, 56th ..... 2 |
| Mr Constable's | ch p Firefly ... | | Mr Blanshard s a ... 3 |
| Capt Auchinleck | g p Medalist-decoo ...10 | 3 | Mr Challenor s a ... 0 |
| Do | g p Dak-dother-Crabsaw.. | | Owner ..... 0 |

A very good race, won by a short length, ½ length separating 2nd from 3rd.

Second Race.—The St. Leger Stakes. For all maiden Arabs. C.B. and Persians. Weight for age. 2nd class raised 2st. 7lbs. R.C.O. Certain penalties. Entrance Rs. 14. H. F. Rs. 120 added.

| | st. lbs. | | st. lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Major Staveley s a | ch a h Warrior...11 | 5 | Capt Auchinleck s a 1 |
| Mr Greaves | ch g a g The Pope.10 | 11 | Mr Prichard 56th... 2 |
| Capt Auchinleck's | g a g Dunboyne.10 | 11 | Mr Parker 56th ..... 3 |
| Mr Framroze | g a h Bakhshish.11 | 0 | Mr Blanshard ..... 0 |

Dunboyne made the running at a very slow pace for the first ½. Here, however, The Pope joined him, and they alternately made the running at a much improved pace, Bakhshish lying next on the outside, Warrior bringing up the rear on the inside. ½ mile from home Bakhshish was done with. At the ½ mile post The Pope passed Dunboyne and entered the straight with a commanding lead. Warrior, however, caught him about the distance and won a good race by a couple of lengths, with very little in hand.

Third Race.—The Galloway Handicap. An open Handicap for all Galloways. 1 mile. Rs. 8 entrance. Rs. 6 F. 2 only if declared. Rs. 60 added.

| | st. lbs. | | st. lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Thomas' | g a h Mirage ...11 | 8 | Capt Auchinleck ... 1 |
| Mr Lambert's | b c b g Badger ...10 | 10 | Owner ..... 2 |
| Mr Watson's | ch c b g King Carrot ... | 10 | 8 Mr Challenor ..... 3 |
| Mr Thomas' | c g b g Baboo ... 11 | 3 | Mr. Blanchard..... 4 |
| Capt Auchinleck's | b c b g Eyre Court 10 | 0 | Mr Prichard ..... 0 |

Sugar and Norman were scratched.

There were several false starts owing to the factiousness of Baboo. However a good start was effected at the fourth attempt, Mr. Thomas' pair being first to show in advance. Mirage, however, was at once pulled back and Baboo cut out the running at a strong pace all the way round, leading most of the journey by some 12 or 15 lengths, Badger and King Carrot lying next, Mirage last of all. At the bend for home Baboo had shot his bolt. Here Mirage ran through his horses and won rather easily. Badger and King Carror, who passed Baboo, pulling up finished 2nd and 3rd, Eyre Court beaten off.

Second Day, Friday, 24th September.

1st Race.—A Race for all ponies (winners excluded) 13·2 and under. Certain allowances for inches. About ½ mile. Rs. 5 entrance. Rs. 25 added.

| | st. lbs. | | st. lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Blest's | ..... b n p Jimmie ...10 | 3 | Capt Auchinleck ....1 |
| Mr Constable's | ..... c h p Fire Fly ...11 | 1 | Mr P-ichard .....2 |
| Col Laughton's | ..... b h a h Challenge ... | 9 | 7 Mr Challenor .....3 |
| Mr Parker's | 56th Regt p Fidlestick ..10 | 13 | Owner .....0 |
| Maj Lewes | R.A ..... ch p Harlequin. 9 | 0 | Capt Jones, 56 Regt...0 |
| Capt Wise's | ..... g p Adalles .....10 | 10 | Mr Blanshard .....0 |

Shitan was scratched.

A capital race, won with nothing to spare, by length, the remainder close up.

Second Race.—4-30 The Kurrachee Cup, a piece of Plate value Rs. 100, pre sented by the City of Kurrachee. An open Handicap for all Horses. R. C. and a distance. Rs. 16 entrance. Rs. 10 F. 4 only, if declared.

| | st lbs. | | st lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Greatheed's | ..... g a h The Pope.10 | 3 | Mr P-ichard, .....1 |
| Capt Auchinleck's | ...ch a h Red Tape.11 | 0 | Mr Blanshard .....2 |
| Do | Do ..... g a g Dunboyne.10 | 6 | Owner ..... 3 |
| Romulus, Ivanhoe and Mirage were scratched. | | | |

Red Tape rushed to the front and made the running at a very indifferent pace for upward of a mile, the other 2 lying side by side, but without any attempt at times as many as 20 lengths behind him. At the ½ mile post it looked any odds on Red Tape, it seeming to be an impossibility for the others to catch him However at the ¼ post, Mr. Prichard, who rode a very steady race, brought up The Pope, and disposing very easily of Red Tape, won with about a stone in hand. The bad pace saved The Pope.

Third Race.—The Little Hack Stakes, for all Ponies 13 3 and under, with certain penalties and allowances. About ½ mile. Rs. 6 entrance H. F., with Rs. 40 added.

| | st lb. | | st lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capt Auchinleck's | ...b c b p Eyre Court ... | | Owner .....1 |
| Dr Howell's | ..... g a g Norman ...11 | 6 | Mr Blanshard .....2 |
| Mr Grea'h ed's | ..... g a g The Pope.10 | 11 | Mr Prichard 56th... 2 |
| Capt Auchinleck's | ...g a g Dunboyne.10 | 11 | Mr Parker 56th ..... 3 |
| Mr Framroze | ..... g a h Bakhshish.11 | 0 | Mr Blanshard ..... 0 |

A beautiful race. The lot were dispatched on perfectly level terms by Captain Wise. The first colours to catch the eye being those of Eyre Court on the extreme outside, and Norman inside of all, but Sugar, the last named, however, soon took the lead and made the running at a really good pace up to the bridge turn, where he was done with, and passed by Norman, King Carrot and Badger in line (as they had run the entire way), Eyre Court lengths behind everything. From this point a grand struggle ensued, as while Norman, King Carrot, and Badger ran locked together up the straight, Eyre Court at the ½ mile post seemed completely out of it, stole up on the inside next the rails, and answering every call made on him with the outmost gameness, won by sheer pluck a splendid race by about ½ a length ahead between 2 to 3, Badger close up.

Fourth Race.—The Winners' Handicap, forced for certain winners, optional to losers, at an entrance of Rs. 12, Rs. 8 F., 6 only if declared. About 1 mile.

| | st lbs. | | st lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Thomas' | ..... g a g Mirage ...11 | 0 | Capt Auchinleck .....1 |
| Mr Framroze | ..... g a h Bakhshish.10 | 5 | Capt Jones .....0 |
| Capt Auchinleck's | ...g a h Red Tape11 | 0 | Mr Prichard .....0 |
| Mr Thomas' | ..... g a g Baboo ...11 | 0 | Mr Blanshard .....0 |

Warrior and Dunboyne were scratched.

As soon as the word "off" was given, Mr. Prichard took Red Tape to the head of affairs and made the running, closely pressed by Bakhshish, Baboo and the Mirage (who ran in different interest throughout the meeting), bringing up the rear almost abreast some lengths in rear. This order continued till the ½ post, where Baboo was beaten and Bakshish defined. Red Tape had the lead which he maintained till well within the distance, where Mirage caught him and won cleverly by 1½ lengths, Red Tape who got up on the last stride, making a dead heat, with Bakshish for 2nd place.

Fifth Race.—The Losers' Handicap for all horses that have started and not won during the meeting. About ½ mile. Rs. 75 added, Rs. 8 entrance, Rs. 3 F. The first horse to receive Rs. 50, the second Rs. 25. Entrace and forfeit to be equally divided between first and third horses.

| | st lbs | | st lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capt Auchinleck's | ..g a g Dunboyne.11 | 3 | Owner ..... 1 |
| Mr Watson's | .....ch ch g K Carrot.10 | 7 | Mr Challenor.....2 |
| Mr Thomas' | ..... g a g Baboo .....11 | 0 | Mr Bla-shard .....3 |

Won easily.

This wound up a very pleasant meeting which reflects much credit on the Committee whose arrangements were excellent and whose exertions, being very luckily aided by cool weather, were most successful. It is unnecessary to say how the Judge, Starter and Clerk of the Scales performed their duties when I say that these were respectively carried out by General H. Vyse, Captain Wise and Col Laughton. Our best thanks are also due to Colonel Davis and officers 2nd Belooches as well as to Colonel Berry and officers 56th for kindly allowing their band to play at the stand.

# BOMBAY.

Begging.—A beggar who was described as an old offender, was sent to jail for one week on Saturday last, by Mr. W. Webb, for begging for alms in a public street.

Unprovoked Assault.—Peerajee Unckserthy was convicted before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday last, of having assaulted Jeewa Dhurmajee, and was fined Rs. 7.

Stripes.—Luximon Wittoo was convicted on Saturday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, with having stolen an umbrella belonging to Raghoonth Lalla, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 25th September, was 59 feet 2 tenths, the total rainfall up to date being 73 inches 5 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 59 feet, the total rainfall being 98 inches 73 cents.

Putrid Fish.—Kasee Heera and Nagajee were brought up on Saturday last, and charged, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, with having exposed for sale in the Erskine Market fish unfit for human food, and were, on conviction, fined Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 respectively.

Torture.—Mr. Smith, the Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, prosecuted Bhicoo Ittojee at the Fort Police Court, on Saturday last, for having tortured his bullocks by using them in an unfit state. Mr. W Webb, before whom the charge was heard, fined the prisoner Rs. 2.

Stealing a Watch and Chain.—Dhaklia Rama was found guilty on Saturday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, of having stolen a silver watch and chain belonging to Mr. Richard Parker, and sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

Assault.—Yencutty Mucksjee was brought up at the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday last, and charged before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee the Second Magistrate of Police, with having assaulted Mullaby Pochatty. The prisoner having been found guilty, was ordered by his Worship to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

The Colaba Branch Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated at the Colaba Branch Dispensary during the quarter ending on the 30th September 1875, amounted to 562, of which 227 were new admissions. Among the latter there were 99 Hindoos, 32 Mussulmans, 39 Parsees and 56 native Christians. Adult males 96, females 46 and children 85. The most prevalent complaints during the quarter were intermittent and remittent fevers, diarrhœa, bronchitis and rheumatism.

The Late Suicide.—Our Bombay Government lies open to the reproach, that it is exceedingly slow and apparently so indifferent in the fulfilment of the duties which the very first principles of Christian charity—nay, of common humanity—place upon it. There has happened during the past week in proud Bombay a case of suicide that forces us to brush forth with this reproach. What notions of Christain charity guide the Bombay Government that they can let it be possible for a poor insane to make away with himself, after his unhappy mother had with tears begged at the Police Office, that he might be sent to the Asylum and her prayer had been rejected, because there was no room for him in the Asylum. The Police judged that the youth was not insane enough, or at least that the mother was not rich enough to pay for his removal to the Asylum, if she did want him to enjoy that luxury. Oh, proud Bombay! that has not room to lodge the most afflicted of the human race, the stricken with insanity; but that glories in having a Gunnesh Khind for its Governor's country residence; a gem of a University Hall, that is opened only once in the year; a palatial Post Office that is nevertheless inconvenient, not serviceable, nor comfortable; a palace for the Secretariat offices, supplemented by a somewhat smaller, but not less pretentious palace for lodging the potentates who put P. W. D. after their names; that, in fine, has built grand stables for the horses of the Postal Department, and spacious mews in another quarter, reserved, it is said, for the horses of the C. S. gentlemen! What a reproach to Bombay, with all these grand buildings, is the miserable death of the youth Francis Almeida! And his poor mother who survives him, but has lost in him her strong arm, the hope of her declining life! Herein Bombay is fast growing a wonderful strange place, notwithstanding its palatial buildings, and its preachers, and meeting houses at every street corner.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

## SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Oct. 2.

(Before J. L. Warden, Esq.)

Buckmajee Govind v. A. F. Soundy.

This was an action to recover the amount of wages due to the defendant by the plaintiff, for his services as was herman from the 1st of June to the 31st of August 1875, being 3 months at Rs. 8 per month.

The defendant being absent when the case was called, an *ex parte* judgment was passed in favour of the plaintiff. Mr. Soundy afterwards appeared and said he had had some business to attend to, and his Worship granted a new trial.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hindostan, Captain N. Rockell, sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English Mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs Mallett and two infants | Mr W Kirby |
| Miss Davidson | Mr S Anscorodin |
| Mr T D Wardale | Mr Oliphants |
| Mr H Raymond | Captain H O Hammond |
| Mrs Finlayson and infant | Lieut-Peacock. |

For Brindisi.

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain H S Garrett | Colonel Currie |
| Mr T R Lewis | Dr Wilkins. |

For Venice.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr E Bickers | Mr McQuhae |
| Mr and Mrs Lincoln and two children. | Mr and Mrs Shanks |
| | Miss McIlroy |

For Gibraltar—Mr A J DeCarvalho.

For Malta—Mr J W Robertson.

For Suez.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Chevalier | Mr Bush. |

## PRINCE OF WALES' RECEPTION FUND.

The following sums have, up to this date, been paid into the New Bank of Bombay on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund:—

| | | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Esq | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| C M J Pollock, Esq | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Nusserwanjee Ghandabhoy, Esq | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Geo S Lynch, Esq | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| A R Gordon, Esq... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Captain P H Le-Geyt, Esq | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| S S Johns, Esq, C.S. | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nusserwanjee Jamasjee, Esq | ... | ... | ... | 101 |
| Ramjee Mathowjee, Esq ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 |
| The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik ... | ... | ... | ... | 305 |
| Calliandass Kirparam, Esq. | ... | ... | ... | 400 |
| Henry Cleveland, Esq. ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| Messrs Eduljee Framjee Sons | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| Col H F Hancock, R E ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| R V Hearn, Esq ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| Martin Wood, Esq ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| E H E ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, Esq .. | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| H A Sinclair, Esq ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Messrs. Remington and Co | ... | ... | ... | 500 |
| Henry Conder, Esq ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co | ... | ... | ... | 250 |
| W S Hatch, Esq ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| Anundrao Narayen Vasudeojee, Esq ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 |
| L M Valladare, Esq ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Venayeckrao Wassoodeo, Esq ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| J L Lushington, Esq ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| Walter Scott, Esq, Manager Gas Company ... | | | | 500 |
| | | | | 3,601 |
| Amount previously acknowledged | | | ... | 27,656 |
| Total ... | | | ... | 31,257 |

## POLO.

Poona v. Bombay.

This, the second annual match between the above Clubs, was played on the ground of the Poona Polo Club at Wanowrie, on Monday, the 20th September, and resulted in a victory for Bombay by three goals to nothing.

The names of the players in the respective teams were:—

| *Poona.* | *Bombay.* |
|---|---|
| C. D. Gall. | A. Abercombie. |
| J. B. Joyner. | J. Russell. |
| Captain Wodehouse. | M. R. Wyer. |
| Captain Samuells (Capt.) | G. R. Remington (Capt.) |

The match was arranged to be decided either the best of seven goals, or the largest number obtained within the hour and a half's play.

Remington won the toss for choice of positions, and elected to play down the hill, the Poona players having the additional disadvantage of the sun in their faces. On charging at the ball Poona drew first blood as Captain Samuells reached it before Russell, but Bombay, playing well together, soon brought it down near the Poona lines, where a succession of scrimmages was terminated by a well directed hit from Wyer which landed the ball between the Poona goal flags. Poona now played down the hill; but were not allowed to work this to advantage, as Remington, on charging, not only reached the ball before Captain Samuells, but did not leave it until he had by a short, yet brilliant run, secured the second goal for Bombay. Time—3 minutes.

Nothing daunted by this reverse, Poona played with great pluck and determination, and the third goal was much better contested. Bombay, however, kept the ball in dangerous proximity to the Poona goal at which Bombay made several very close attempts, their own goal being only once in danger, when Captain Samuells and Gall very nearly rushed the ball between the Bombay flags. Russell, however, came to the rescue and hit it powerfully away to the right, whence it was carried down towards the Poona goal again. At length, after a resistance of nearly three quarters of an hour, Remington saw his opportunity, and ably backed up by Abercrombie, who had been very busy throughout, secured the third goal for Bombay. It was now hoped that Poona would secure a goal, so well had they played up the hill, but Bombay were better together and more on the ball than ever, and, themselves unassailed, were pressing Poona hard when time was called, leaving Bombay the victors, as already mentioned.

The Bombay players had no doubt some advantage in their ponies being larger and somewhat faster than the Poona nags, but that Bombay won so easily is due to their playing so well together, their backing up being especially noticeable, an important part of the game, which the Poona players seemed entirely to ignore. Considering the counter attraction of a garden party at Kirkee, the number of spectators was very fair, and the game was watched throughout with great interest and appreciation. With the exception of a nasty cut over the ear which almost unhorsed Russell, (from which we are glad to hear he has recovered) the match was happily free from any accidents.

Captain Stephenson umpired for both sides, and was most energetic.

## SABBATARIANISM.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

A correspondent of a contemporary asks for "the exact passage in the New Testament which orders that Sunday shall be the Sabbath, or Lord's Day." With said correspondent favour the public with the exact passage in the Old Testament which orders that Saturday shall be the Sabbath? From the Old Testament no one, we think, could learn on what day the Sabbath fell.

A correspondent of a daily paper notices that the Bombay University in their calendar make Sunday the seventh day of the week. In the New Testament Sunday is called the first day of the week, because the usage of the Jews made it necessary to use this language in order to be understood. The same correspondent, while denying its divine obligation, speaks of it as a weekly rest and a good thing. But rest comes after labour, and the weekly rest comes after six days of labour; that is to say, it falls on the seventh day. From the beginning of the world, 2,000 years and more before any step was taken in the direction of a Jewish economy, long before the family of man was split up into nations, God "blessed the seventh day and sanctified it," Gen. ii. 2, 3. And with reference to this Christ said "The Sabbath was made for man," not merely for the descendants of Abraham. The early disciples gave it the beautiful name of the Lord's Day, and they who have a true and loving loyalty towards Christ will feel that the day has only derived an additional sanctity from having the name of Christ put upon it. In introducing the New Dispensation the greatest care was taken not to shock the feelings of the Jews by the abrupt abolition of the institutions which God had given them, and for a time both the Jewish Sabbath and the Day of Christ were observed in the early church, as we may see by what Paul says of the (Jewish) Sabbaths in Rom. xiv. and Col. ii. 16. God has given man time for a definite purpose; and no longer believe in magic or witchcraft, or fairies, or demons, or miracles, these beliefs are invariably prevalent among a credulous and uncritical people and invariably vanish before the breath of critical inquiry. We no longer believe the natural phenomena are due to divine providence, indifference or anger, but that all nature is governed by immutable law, and that invariable effects succeed invariable causes. In the field of opinions men have abandoned the doctrines of original sin and eternal damnation that gave teachers to theological error or in the inspiration of the Bible—Mathew Arnold has taught us to consider that book as the language of poetry and passion of figure and metaphor, and we turn from the doctrine of the God in man to study with increasing admiration the pure morality of the teaching of Christ. Before such questions as the existence of God and a future life, we stand halting and irresolute, sadly and painfully impressed that to destroy the belief in a God, would be to destroy the keystone of popular morality. Millions of men are now kept in the path of duty, from a conciousness that there is an all-seeing God who knoweth the secrets of their hearts from whom nothing is hid and who cometh to judge the earth and to cast the wicked into unquenchable fire. Destroy this belief, what motive, what sanction have we to put into its place. This is the practical side of the question but as for the opinion itself, while philosophers hesitate to affirm that matter is self-existent the conception of a personal God slow to anger and of great kindness, just and yet merciful is on the decline and the idea of a future life is regarded as a superstition. A belief in Nihlism is spreading, when we die we will cease to be and become absorbed into the infinite a mere dust of the past.

These are some of the doctrines which are broadly impressed upon the current literature of the age, and it was inevitable that they should leave their stamp upon the minds of Hindoos, who were educated in English in the higher schools and colleges of Bengal and elsewhere. The spread of education and the cultivation of the critical faculty had as its results the foundation of the Bramh Samaj; the educated Hindoo revolted entirely from the religion of his fathers, neglected his household gods, and, although educated in English, but not affected by English prejudices, it was natural that his reformed worship should take the form of a pure Deism. But the Bram

French, and English trading companies. The Baltic was in the hands of the Swedes; on the Black Sea he could not float those little model ships which his Dutch instructors built for him, and which he himself had a passion for constructing, on account of the Tartar and the Turk. He therefore turned his eyes to the Caspian; and having fixed it on his mind, he recollected that he had long been applied to by foreigners for leave to use that sea as a high way of commerce into the depth of Asia. But he now forgot even his ships, returning to the thoughts of India. The navigation of the Caspian was thrown into the hands of an English company represented by John Elton, but the Tsar aimed beyond. He struck at Persia. He had then not the remotest notion of overland relations with India across the steppes and through the Khanates of Central Asia. There had never been an embassy to Russia from Bokhara or Khiva which had not passed through Persia, and the natural phenomena of the route seemed to indicate that the road to India lay through Persia and through Persia alone. Hence Peter's expedition down the Volga to Astrakhan, Derbend, and Shemakha, on the west coast of the Caspian; and hence—although he failed to achieve a military success—his conclusion of a hollow treaty (1724) with Turkey and with a puppet Shah, which engagement, until its nullification, nominally ceded to him a large portion of the south Caspian coast.

In obtaining from Persia the cession of Mazanderan, Ghilan and Astrabad, with the view of gaining access into India Peter foreshadowed the march of events by one hundred and fifty years; and he inaugurated a policy which was based on political strategy, opening the long series of operations in the Caucasus with a war with Turkey, instigated by himself, in spite of the aversion from such design of the Sultan of the then decrepit Ottoman Empire. Since Peter's time circumstances have changed, and—Turkey and Persia excepted—Powers have arisen in the East which have necessitated an expansion of view, making it now obligatory on the Russians to follow the line first given to them by the "bombardier" Tsar. It was evident then, as it is obvious now, that the commercial road to India did not lie across the Khirghiz steppes, but down the Volga, by the Caspian, and through Persia; and, however strongly Peter was induced to work the subjugation of the Khirghiz, he never swerved from the fixed idea of a footing in Iran and of a free passage from the Caspian to the empire of the Moghul. With this view he directed Lieut-nant Kojin, Simon Malenki, and others to travel to India, "going and returning by all possible ways, to make all possible discoveries." Thus a Russian movement towards India set in long before we were all-powerful in that country. It would have proceeded even had we never converted our countinghouses in the Carnatic and in Bengal into supreme administrative departments; whilst now the movement is doubtless stimulated by the full development of our powers into an unrivalled ascendancy in the East. At Tashkend and in Samarcand Peter's Will and Peter's Asiatic policy are not associated with the military and political projects which may be formed there, but they live in the hearts and minds of the Russians in the Caucasus, who are alone preparing to follow his behests. At Tashkend and Samarcand Peter has been found to have been a false prophet with reference to the ingots of gold which he looked for in that direction, and it is not in pursuance of his more ambitious designs that a Russian Turkestan Administration has a seat in an isolated part of Central Asia.

There is nothing to show that Peter attached any importance to the Jaxartes except as a way to the reported gold-mines of Erkut or Yarkand, and he took cognizance of that river only incidentally to the circumstance of that report on the strength of which he despatched a wild expedition to the Irtysh under Colonel Bukhotz in 1714. Russian writers affirm that in turning his attention to the countries due east Peter was not actuated by a lust for gold or gain. But I cannot come to any other conclusion than that one of his leading wishes was to seize upon all the stores of wealth in Asia, wheresoever they might have been hidden, for the replenishment of his exchequer, in order to enable him to prosecute the great works which he had in hand on the Neva and on the Ladoga Lake (a city and a canal.) He gave ear to the Turcoman Nofes who told him stories of the gold-dust and silver-mines in Khiva, and to Prince Gugarin the Governor of Siberia, who deceived him with reports of the existence of the precious metal in Yarkand. Thus arose the two expeditions which he sent into Asia—the one to Khiva and the other to the Irtysh—were instigated by demand for the means to carry out his more ambitious schemes with regard to Persia and Constantinople and to his projects in the North. The subjugation of the Kirghiz (Kitsak hordes (1732), effected at length by means of bribery by Tefkelef, gave enormous satisfaction to the Russian Government; but Peter, who had sent that officer to induce the nomads to swear allegiance to him, although he was willing to give a million of roubles to gain them over, holding them to be "the key and the gate to all the countries and people of Inner Asia," never could have associated this object with the matter of the transit trade of India through Persia, nor with the question of the southern communications with Khiva and Bokhara, which he also wished to control and to regulate.

To treat the question of the Russian operations in Central Asia properly it is necessary to entirely separate those conducted on the Jaxartes and Zerafshan rivers from those which are now commencing from the Caucasus; for it is hardly possible to expect that extended communications will ever bring the forces of the Caucasus and those of Russian Turkestan into a common field of action on the northern frontier of Persia.

I pass over the history of the occupation of Siberia, effected a second time after Yermak perished in the Irtysh under the weight of a suit of armour newly presented to him by Ivan IV., and within the short period of five years from the second Russian advance beyond the Ural Mountains. I also pass over the hundred years of turmoil and chaos in the steppes succeeding the foundation of Tobolsk, Yerchinsk, and Irkutsk; but I must pause at the year 1715, to take note of the first Russian military expedition against Khiva, the most approximate to Russia and the most independent and offensive of the Khanates. Kokand and Bokhara lay outside the limits of Peter's immediate aims. Tashkend, however, the capital of the riverine district stretching along the right side of the Jaxartes between the Chirchik and Hazret-i-Turkestan, was the chief seat of the Kaisaks. It had been theirs since the latter part of the fifteenth century, and continued to be in their possession until the year 1814, when they were dispossessed by Kokand. Tefkelef has left a record, from which I have already quoted, of the Tsar's anxiety to receive the allegiance of these nomads, and Peter did not outlive Tefkelef's long captivity among the tribes. The proceedings of the Bashkir officer, his persistent efforts to buy over the leading men to the Russian interests, his eloquent speeches at the Kaisak gatherings, and his ultimate success—resulting, nevertheless, in a great outburst of indignation in the nomad hordes and in attacks on the Russian lines—would fill a chapter in a book. Full particulars are given by M. de Levechine, in his excellent work on the Kirghiz-Kaisaks. Suffice it here to say that the Tsar, intent on this purpose, relying on the truth of the Turcoman Nofes' representations that Khiva would easily succumb to his forces, equipped an expedition to Khiva with the double object of securing the supposed hidden treasures in that Khanate, and of inducing the Kirghiz-Kaisaks, after the example which a tributary Khiva might afford, to make their own willing proffers of submission. The expedition was placed in charge of Prince Bekovitch Cherkasski, a Circassian by birth. It set out in 1715 and in 1716 from Astrakhan, but it failed in both those years, owing to stormy weather and to the floating down of ice which blocked the estuaries of the Volga and drifted near the northern coasts of the Caspian. In 1716, however, a *pied-a-terre* had been gained at Fort Petrovsk, on the Mangyshlak Peninsula, and in 1717 the expedition fairly started. Cherkasski's force consisted of upwards of 3,000 fighting men, with twenty-two pieces of artillery; but he sent word to Khiva that he was proceeding on a message of peace, that he was coming with a trading caravan and not "bringing war." But the Khivans resorted to stratagem, gained the victory, and saved their country. "After arresting the progress of the Russian force for three days, the Khan invited the Prince and his army to follow him to Persia, in the interior of Khiva; the former placed the Koran on his head in token of good faith, and the latter, ordering his troops to follow him expeditiously into the country, swore upon the Bible that he had no evil designs. The "Devlet-Girei," or Conqueror of Cities, as the Circassian Prince had injudiciously styled himself at the outset, soon saw how cruelly he was outwitted. His force being divided under the pretext that the whole body could not conveniently be placed in quarters in any one locality, he, with his immediate staff and escort of 700 men, were slaughtered in the presence of the Khan Shirgezi, and his disunited detachments were separately massacred. Several similar "caravans" had previously attempted to penetrate to Turkestan through the steppes north of the Aral, but they had all failed, having been in all cases attacked and forced by the hostile nomads to retreat.

From that time to 1838 no further attempt was made to invade the country with a formidable armed force. The famous expedition of General Perofski in that year, undertaken in a very severe winter, terminated in a miserable fiasco ere it had marched a quarter of the way from Orenburg to Khiva. Now that the student of Central Asian geography, having ascertained the exact position of Khiva, has become fully assured that in those times its seizure could have in no way opened the road to India to the Russians, he will marvel at the alarm created among Anglo-Indians by Perofski's futile attempt. The retention of the Khanate would have been impossible even if its capture could have been effected, which with our present knowledge we cannot admit; and as for the Oxus—the Russians had no vessels—no Russian had ever used steam power; and were there not people enough to dispute every inch of the water way? Now it would be somewhat different: the whistle of a Russian steam launch sounded on the Oxus would be a very inspiriting and effective tune to a Russian battalion "capable," in the experience of the Russians since a handful of men first strode unimpeded from the Ural to the Irtysh, "of safely marching from confine to confine of the great Uzbeg wilderness;" and it is a great point gained when the impression produced on the people is such as to allow the possibility of the country being so traversed.

The expeditions to Khiva which I have noticed were egregious blunders, committed through military fanaticism, and found their justification only in one of the subsidiary objects of Peter. The advance of the lines from Orenburg and Siberia and their junction were dictated by pure necessity, the further encroachments south and the occupation of Kuldja were concomitant with other passing political events, with popular demonstrations, and with considerations of self interest; but up to this day nothing short of the wildest Russophobism could have seen in these movements any menace to India, and anything but a great advantage to some millions of people to whom Russian rule is even more than emancipation is calculated to be to the Russian serf.

## THE NEGRO CONSPIRACY IN GEORGIA.

(*From "Daily News" Correspondent.*)

NEW YORK, August 24.

THE news of a conspiracy among the coloured people of Georgia was received at the North with the utmost amazement. It is safe to say that not one man in a hundred believed it. In Georgia the blacks have been tolerably prosperous and contented, and there has never been any manifestation of that race hostility which in Louisiana and elsewhere has occasionally led to such deplorable results. The Government of the State has recently been a pretty good one—I may say very good as Southern Governments go in these days; the peace has been kept and there has been no oppression. The Georgia negroes, moreover, as a class, have a fair reputation. What on earth should prompt them to insurrection? Yet the plot was not imaginary. The number of men engaged in it has doubtless been grossly exaggerated; but there is no doubt now that plans were laid for a rising on the 20th of August, and a general massacre of the whites in three or four counties. The disturbed region lies on the eastern border of the State, a short distance south of the city of Augusta. The negroes have a majority of the population, and the whites, living on large plantation are widely scattered. It appears that a great deal of dissatisfaction has been felt by the blacks for several years past on account of the revival of a half-forgotten election law which makes the payment of a poll-tax one of the qualifications of a voter. The sum is only one dollar a year, but the negro has a great aversion to paying taxes in any shape, and as a consequence the political power has slipped out of his hands; and as he has in many cases six or seven years' arrears to make up he has not much prospect of ever getting the franchise, except by a repeal of the law. There has been more or less agitation of this subject, and a good many meetings have been held at which coloured orators have complained of being "kept out of their rights;" but probably nobody in Georgia, certainly nobody at the North, imagined that there were the elements of massacre and civil war. We do not know even now that this grievance was at the bottom of the secret orders of black generals to their soldiers, but nobody can think of any other. I presume it will be found that the few half-crazy leaders who planned the rising and drew into the scheme so many of the military companies to which the coloured people of this region generally belong, made use of this cry only to inflame the passion of their ignorant followers, while their real motive was only their own ambition. So far as we can discover, the instigator of the plot was one Joseph Morris, who styles himself "General messenger"—nobody knows of what—and travels about the country in a grotesque white military uniform, scattering inflammable proclamations and fomenting political turmoils on the slightest provocation. A second leader is said to be one Candy Harris, now in goal, though Morris unfortunately has not been caught; and these men seem to have produced a great effect upon their unfortunate dupes, by assuring them that the real commander of the insurrection was no less a person than General Rivers, who would join them at the proper moment, attended by his full "staff." Now, Prince Rivers is a great man among the Georgia negroes. He lives just across the South Carolina boundary line. He is a member of the South Carolina Legislature. He has some education for one of his race. More than all else, he is a regularly commissioned general in the South Carolina militia, and the owner of a resplendent uniform. But Rivers denies all knowledge of the conspiracy, and the people of the neighbourhood seem to be satisfied of his innocence.

The plot was discovered by means of a letter picked up in the road. The whites immediately armed themselves, and began to make arrests. Except perhaps in one instance there was no resistance, and the terrified prisoners have been confessing with such remarkable alacrity and profuseness that the movement, at one time appalling, is fast becoming ridiculous. A negro lieutenant, named Moorman, makes oath to the statement that "all white men and all ugly white women were to be killed. Pretty white women were to be spared, and the land and spoils divided among the negroes." And there is a great deal more of the same sort. I think you may as well receive these confessions subject to substantially the same measure of many grains of allowance. They do not agree with what we know of the character of the Georgia negroes. Those poor people are ignorant; but they are not barbarians. When they met at night in obedience to the call of the "general messenger" they doubtless whispered to each other of the blood-curdling deeds which somebody—they knew not exactly who—would do some day when General Rivers came across the border, in full uniform, and gave the signal for the coloured people to rise and seize "their rights." These nightmares are now poured into the erect ears of the excited whites as full, true, and particular confessions of penitent miscreants. In old times such stories would have roused the whites to fury. The danger, indeed, of a massacre of the negroes was thought a few days ago to be much greater than the peril of insurrection had been at any time. But nothing could better illustrate the changed temper of the new South than the decorous behaviour of the Georgians under this provocation. They have attempted no violence, only stood by their arms, and waited for the law to take its course, without a sign of vindictive feeling. Most of the hundred or hundred and fifty prisoners have already been released, and the courts will give the ringleaders a speedy and I doubt not a fair trial.

## CHINA.

(*The Times*, September 8.)

THE telegram we published yesterday from our Correspondent at Shanghai encourages the belief that the cloud which lately hung over our relations with China is dispelled. The murder of Mr. Margary was an event that could not pass unheeded; and a paragraph in the Queen's Speech at the close of the Session indicated the fixed determination of Her Majesty's Ministers to require satisfaction for that crime. More recently, however, it has seemed that the Chinese Government, far from being anxious to atone for Mr. Margary's murder, were acting in a manner to render the maintenance of peaceful relations between us more difficult than ever, and perhaps impossible. Yesterday's telegram is, therefore, extremely acceptable. It is announced that an indemnity will be paid to the family of Mr. Margary, and that the guilty parties will be punished. By way of guaranteeing the performance of the promises thus made a special Ambassador is to be sent to us from China; and if these pledges are redeemed in any reasonable fashion, the Yunnan outrage will have been satisfactorily settled. The telegram from our Correspondent does not stop with this news, good as it is when taken alone. It tells us in addition that a trade route is to be opened between Yunnan and Burmah, and an arrangement made to remove the standing difficulty arising from the attempts to levy internal Chinese taxes on goods of English merchants. The object of Mr. Margary's mission will thus be attained at the same time that expiation is made for his murder. The fulfilment of the agreement will dissipate every cause of dissatisfaction with China and the Chinese Government and a new era of peace and friendship will be opened.

Our satisfaction at the reported removal of our grounds of complaint against China is, of course, heightened by the circumstance that we were prepared for news of a directly opposite character. It was apprehended that events were following quickly one upon another, each of which made further remonstrances necessary, though none of them could be said to be so serious as the murder of Mr. Margary. There was a rumour, vouched by circumstances which gave it a greater air of truth, that a deliberate intention had been shown to insult, in the person of Mr. Wade, the nation he represented, and it was believed last week at Calcutta that Colonel Browne was returning from Shanghai, having failed to obtain redress for the Yunnan outrage. Isled in both those years, owing to stormy weather and to the floating down of ice which blocked the estuaries of the Volga and drifted near the northern coasts of the Caspian. In 1716, however, a *pied-a-terre* had been gained at Fort Petrovsk, on the Mangyshlak Peninsula, and in 1717 the expedition fairly started. Cherkasski's force consisted of upwards of 3,000 fighting men, with twenty-two pieces of artillery; but he sent word to Khiva that he was proceeding on a message of peace, that he was coming with a trading caravan and not "bringing war." But the Khivans resorted to stratagem, gained the victory, and saved their country. "After arresting the progress of the Russian force for three days, the Khan invited the Prince and his army to follow him to Persia, in the interior of Khiva; the former placed the Koran on his head in token of good faith, and the latter, ordering his troops to follow him expeditiously into the country, swore upon the Bible that he had no evil designs. The "Devlet-Girei," or Conqueror of Cities, as the Circassian Prince had injudiciously styled himself at the outset, soon saw how cruelly he was outwitted. His force being divided under the pretext that the whole body could not conveniently be placed in quarters in any one locality, he, with his immediate staff and escort of 700 men, were slaughtered in the presence of the Khan Shirgezi, and his disunited detachments were separately massacred. Several similar "caravans" had previously attempted to penetrate to Turkestan through the steppes north of the Aral, but they had all failed, having been in all cases attacked and forced by the hostile nomads to retreat.

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widespread sense of our influence and power. The visit of an Ambassador from the Imperial Court may be welcomed as a means of conveying a just impression of our character to China, and it is to be hoped that the Envoy will remain long enough to be something more than a subject of talk and a spectacle for three weeks of the season. The extraordinary change in national policy and character which has been consummated in Japan during the last few years provokes the question why some similar conversion has appeared impossible in China, and stimulates the hope, perhaps delusive, that at any moment it may be on the point of being accomplished.

## NEW NATIONAL OPERA.

(*Daily Telegraph*, Sept 8)

It must occasionally have struck the reflective mind when that respectable entity has been brought into passing relations with the impressive ceremonial of laying a first stone, that a good deal of difficult and laborious work has gone before: that the first laying of the architect's pencil to paper was a serious business; that the first figure in the builder's estimate had a prophetic significance; and that each of those preliminary steps which are needful in planning and securing a solid foundation for the structure must have involved anxiety as well as hope. Before Mr. Francis H. Fowler's architectural design for the new National Opera House, projected by Mr. Mapleson, could begin to make itself manifest above the level of the Thames Embankment, there was much to be accomplished beneath. This was made clearly and abundantly evident yesterday, when Mdlle. Tittiens laid the first brick—not the first stone, which is reserved for future and more public honours—of the great lyric temple in question and had to decend into the depths of the earth to do it. Even the experience and pratical knowledge of the contractor, Mr. William Webster, had not prepared him for the necessity of digging and delving to so profound a level in order to reach a firm basis in the London clay. A thick bed of sandy soil and a large overlying mass of rubbish, the accumulation of several ages in the history of Westminster improvements, had to be excavated; and then, the clay having been reached, there was a great intrusion of water along with it, so that a system of pipes was needed for the operation of pumping. In the course of all this labour many relics of old times were brought to light, and are preserved with antiquarian zeal. Skulls and bones of animals that roamed the Thames Valley, and were hunted by ancient Britons, in those Druidical days which long preceded the very earliest representation of "Norma" on any stage, have been gathered, cleaned, sorted, and labeled with praiseworthy care. Swords gold inland and richly fashioned, tell of the feuds of York and Lancaster; and many objects, long-concealed, come forth again to throw a light on the faded scroll of the past.

On the ground that has been cleared and deeply mined for the National Opera House, a small party of gentlemen and a still smaller meeting of ladies came at half-past one o'clock yesterday. Mdlle. Tittiens was accompanied by her neice Miss Krulz; and there were also present Mr. Mapleson, Mr Fowler, Mr William Webster Mr Godfold Mr. Rolfe, of Melbourne, and others interested personally or publicly, in the objects which are included in the scheme, and which if successfully realised, must conduce to the national advancement of art, skill, and taste in music and the higher walks of the drama. A temporary flight of steps, carpeted with crimson cloth, led far down to the concreted floor on which the work of bricklaying was now to be begun by the gloved hand of a lady. Deep as this level seemed from above, it had yet been raised high above the clay bed into which Mr. Webster's peaceful regiment of sappers and miners had penetrated. The trenches had, in the first instance, been dug to a depth of forty feet on the inland side, and of about fifty where the site abuts on the Thames Embankment. The concrete then shot into these depths to an the average 23 feet thick, and 21 feet of brickwork and masonry will bring the basement up to that stage on which the first or corner stone is in due time to be laid, probably with Royal prestige. The site to be occupied by the new lyrical theatre is nearly a square, and comprises fully two acres. There is an ugly protuberance upon the space on the side farthest from the Embankment, efforts to obtain possession of property in that quarter having failed; but the intrusive elbow of bricks and mortar takes but little room, and has very small effect in marring the symmetry of the plan. When Mdlle Tittiens had been led to the spot on which a thin smooth layer of white mortar had been spread like a breakfast cloth, Mr. Webster handed to her the richly chased parcel-gilt silver trowel, while at the same time the foreman placed a fair stock-brick in the midst of the snow-white surface. The inscription engraved on the bore the following inscription:—"National Opera House.—The first brick of this building was laid by Mdlle Tittiens, the 7th of Sept., 1875.—J. H. Mapleson, proprietor: Francis H. Fowler, architect: William Webster, contractor." A loud and hearty cheer was given as soon as the inaugural act was performed; then Lord Alfred Paget placed another brick beside the first; Mr. Fowler followed in turn; and presently a considerable deposit of amateur bricklaying might be seen on the brink of the pit above. The company then repaired to neighbouring quarters, where an elegant *dejeuner* was waiting, and where an opportunity was afforded of inspecting the architect's plans and elevations. From these it appears that in imposing edifice, in Franco-Italian taste, is very quickly to rise up in close proximity to St. Stephen's Club; so close that a subway, already made, will connect the two establishments. Being also near the Westminster station of the Metropolitan Railway, it is intended to endow the new Opera House with another subway, for the convenience of the public coming and going by that line. The building faces towards the Embankment, but has really four sides, three of which have openings on roads, so that the house can be emptied very speedily. Exits from the stalls are made from either side, as well as from the front; and entrances and exits of amphitheatre and gallery, though under cover, are altogether separate, by which plan much confusion will be avoided. But there is another and most commendable arrangement, often met with abroad, where no need of niggardly paring and scraping, in the disposition of space is felt. As there is no cramping or want of room in the plan of the National Opera House, it has been found practicable by the management to adopt this very sensible practice which is to number the boxes and stalls in every part of the house, with odd and even figures, the odd being billeted to one side, the even to the other. The pavilion-like front of the office, with its three storeys of columns and striking capacity for sculpturesque and other ornament, suggests a pleasant resort on summer nights, to the noble balconies over-looking the river at its most sightly point. The auditorium is to be surmounted by a light and graceful cupola, rising to a height of 140ft. in the form of the roof which covers the stage. The plan of the house shows a large vestibule, 100 feet in length, from which, on a level, are the entrances to the stalls. On either side in the pavilions are circular staircases, leading to the grand tiers; and the pit tier is approached by separate staircases. The area will contain 590 stalls, the grand tier will be lofty, and the foyer on a level with the corridor. The suite of rooms provided for refreshment and promenade are, if we may judge from the drawings, of a most unsurpassed by anything of the kind attempted in this country. Each private box will have an anteroom, which, taking the outer radius, will, of course, be larger than the box itself. The lines of the auditorium have been generally taken from those of La Scala, at Milan, which have been found the best both for sight and hearing. 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## PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH"—SEPT. 11.

### TEAR'EM COMPLIMENTARY.

"We are a polished people."—Mr. Roebuck's speech at the master cutlers' feast.

And what should Sheffield blades be, put polished?

### ROMANCE OF THE KITCHEN.

Cook (from the Area). "O, 'Liza, gi' me my Winigrette—I've 'ad a—offer—from the Dustman!!"

HOPPING IN KENT—UNRIVALLED FEAT.—The other day, a Kentish labourer took one hop from Faversham to Canterbury. He is none the worse, and backs himself to repeat it on the first opportunity.

### £1000 REWARD!

WHAT is the object of the subscription for Captain Webb? Only to reward merit. It surely cannot be to keep his head above water. He has shown us that he is able to do this for himself. However, no one knows better than the Hero—or, rather, the Leander—of the hour that "There is a tide in the affairs of man, which, taken as its flood, leads on to fortune."—Dover and Calais.

### O FLATTERY, THY NAME IS FRENCHWOMAN!

JOHN HENRY JONES thinks he will do a little bit of marketing for himself, and asks the price of tomatoes. With a killing glance and a winning smile, the vendor replies that for *him* they will be a franc apiece, but that he mustn't mention it. The modest J. H. J. blushes, and buys, in spite of some misgiving that, for anybody else they would be about sixpence a dozen.

### THE MODEL MAN-OF-WAR.

ABOVE a half-a-million of public capital invested in the Vanguard has been added to the treasures of the deep. But the money sunk at the bottom of St. George's Channel is not all thrown away. Now we know what to look out for in case of a war. And, seeing that the Iron Duke poked her ram through the mail of the Vanguard, we now clearly discern that all our Ironclads of the future must be of the *Punch* type.

### CAUSE AND EFFECT.

"LOUISE LATEAU, according to a letter from Brussels, is again a stigmatist. For nearly two years her sister having kept priests and sightseers aloof, she reverted to normal habits and conditions; but relapsing into a state which led to priestly services being called in, the former symptoms, fasting, trances, and stigmata, have reappeared."

This case of miracle (so-called) abroad,
We stigmatise it as a case of fraud.

### HELPS OF A HIGHER KIND.

SCENE—*The Domestic Board after Dinner.* Paterfamilias, Daughters, and Uncle.

Daughters—What nice weather this would be for the sea-side, Papa!

Paterfamilias—H'm! How nice it has been for the harvest, and the British Association.

First Daughter—And so like it. So dry.

Uncle—Well, this time the Association was, perhaps, a little drier than usual. But you should read Mrs. Crawshay's paper on "Lady Helps." That might interest even you.

Paterfamilias—Will her plan ever answer?

Uncle—Not as it ought to, I am afraid. Not among the higher classes.

Paterfamilias—Why?

Uncle—It requires the lady of the house personally to work it out. She won't, unless she has a very exceptional taste for doing good. Too much trouble. But poor gentlefolks might manage it, if they chose.

Paterfamilias—How?

Uncle—By having Lady Helps, who would be helps in reality, helping the young ladies of the family do the house-hold work, all of it—no common servants being kept at all.

A Daughter.—What, help clean knives and forks?

Uncle—Yes, my dear, and boots and shoes; scrub floors, wash plates and dishes; perform all the offices of maids-of-all-work, cooks, kitchen-maids, and scullions.

Daughters—O, Uncle!

Uncle—O! Yes. O! I know. *Non possumus*, as the Pope says. But in poor genteel families Lady Helps could hardly expect any wages. They would have to accept association with the family on equal terms, and board, as sufficient consideration.

Paterfamilias—Common servants are better off in their way than that.

Uncle—Considerably. But there are people, rich people, who could well enough afford good wages—if they were only inclined to put the "Lady Helps" scheme in practice.

Paterfamilias—What sort?

Uncle—Uneducated people; persons of low origin who have grown wealthy. Any of them, capable of treating poor ladies with proper respect, might derive a double advantage from Lady Helps. In addition to getting the work of servants faithfully done, boots and shoes, for instance, thoroughly well cleaned, they might acquire a degree of polish themselves by habitual intercourse with persons of higher culture than their own.

Paterfamilias—A benefit for them, indeed.

Uncle—Their children, too, by conversing with Lady Helps, would unlearn dropping their aitches—just as, on the contrary, you know, little boys and girls usually learn from common servants to talk bad English.

Daughter—O, Uncle, how can you!

Paterfamilias—I wish the project could be brought to bear. Anything to save girls from the necessity of marrying merely to live.

A Daughter—That must be a sad life for them.

Uncle—Yes. Still sadder for their husbands.

Paterfamilias—Eh? I say. Mightn't there be Gentleman Helps, too?

Uncle—Certainly. We know—and I am sure you girls know—numbers of young gentlemen who are exactly fit for them. They are sons of small gentry or professional men. They inherit neither property nor title. Are perfectly honest, obliging, and civil, but utterly incapable of learning enough to enable them to pass any examination. All the higher walks of life are as completely closed to them as to women; and they loaf about at home with nothing to do but smoke short pipes, stupefying the moderate intellect they possess. But nature has admirably adapted them to be valets, footmen, butlers, buttons's, grooms, and coachmen—especially grooms and coachmen; for they mostly do know how to ride and drive. Were Gentleman Helps practicable, then youths might be rescued from a life of idleness, and, in helping others, also in some measure get to help themselves.

Paterfamilias—Eh, now, after that discourse, practise your preaching. Help yourself, and pass the wine. And let us drink—"The Dignity of Domestic Service." Paterfamilias, at any rate, can appreciate the endeavour to promote it which has been made at Cyfarthfa.

## NOTICES.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, via TORRES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & CO.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & CO., Agents,
Calcutta.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The PARTNERSHIP subsisting between MANOCKJEE EDULJEE and PEROZSHAW RUTTONJEE, under the NAME and STYLE of MANOCKJEE MUNCHERJEE & CO., carrying on the business of Repairing and Manufacturing Watches, Clocks, &c., was on the 6th instant, DISSOLVED.—Dated Bombay, 7th Sept. 1875.

MANOCKJEE EDULJEE.

WITH reference to the above notice, the Undersigned, MANOCKJEE EDULJEE, will henceforth carry on the business of Repairing and Manufacturing Watches, Clocks, &c., on his own account under the STYLE of MANOCKJEE MUNCHERJEE & CO., the full inscription:—"National Opera House.—The first brick of this building was laid by Mdlle Tittiens, the 7th of Sept., 1875.—J. H. Mapleson, proprietor: Francis H. Fowler, architect: William Webster, contractor." A loud and hearty cheer was given as soon as the inaugural act was performed; then Lord Alfred Paget placed another brick beside the first; Mr. Fowler followed in turn; and presently a considerable deposit of amateur bricklaying might be seen on the brink of the pit above. The company then repaired to neighbouring quarters, where an elegant *dejeuner* was waiting, and where an opportunity was afforded of inspecting the architect's plans and elevations. From these it appears that in imposing edifice, in Franco-Italian taste, is very quickly to rise up in close proximity to St. Stephen's Club; so close that a subway, already made, will connect the two establishments. Being also near the Westminster station of the Metropolitan Railway, it is intended to endow the new Opera House with another subway, for the convenience of the public coming and going by that line. The building faces towards the Embankment, but has really four sides, three of which have openings on roads, so that the house can be emptied very speedily. Exits from the stalls are made from either side, as well as from the front; and entrances and exits of amphitheatre and gallery, though under cover, are altogether separate, by which plan much confusion will be avoided. But there is another and most commendable arrangement, often met with abroad, where no need of niggardly paring and scraping, in the disposition of space is felt. As there is no cramping or want of room in the plan of the National Opera House, it has been found practicable by the management to adopt this very sensible practice which is to number the boxes and stalls in every part of the house, with odd and even figures, the odd being billeted to one side, the even to the other. The pavilion-like front of the office, with its three storeys of columns and striking capacity for sculpturesque and other ornament, suggests a pleasant resort on summer nights, to the noble balconies over-looking the river at its most sightly point. The auditorium is to be surmounted by a light and graceful cupola, rising to a height of 140ft. in the form of the roof which covers the stage. The plan of the house shows a large vestibule, 100 feet in length, from which, on a level, are the entrances to the stalls. On either side in the pavilions are circular staircases, leading to the grand tiers; and the pit tier is approached by separate staircases. The area will contain 590 stalls, the grand tier will be lofty, and the foyer on a level with the corridor. The suite of rooms provided for refreshment and promenade are, if we may judge from the drawings, of a most unsurpassed by anything of the kind attempted in this country. Each private box will have an anteroom, which, taking the outer radius, will, of course, be larger than the box itself. The lines of the auditorium have been generally taken from those of La Scala, at Milan, which have been found the best both for sight and hearing. To some of those guests who looked at Mr. Fowler's elaborate drawings yesterday, it may have appeared that the task undertaken by the contractor, of finishing the new Opera House in time for it to open at the beginning of next season, is a formidable one. Let it be remembered, however, that, though Rome was not built in a day, there have been some extraordinary feats of building on record; that the largest theatre in Europe, the San Carlo at Naples, took only six months in erection; that the Scala of Milan was raised in seven months, and that this same period sufficed for Messrs. Kelk and Lucas to erect the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.

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## SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies fail